



'Are they going to hang me?'

Exclusive interview with Boutros Ghali p.7

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Peres' close call

As Peres and Netanyahu exchange images, Arabs can expect little good from the Israeli poll, writes Graham Usher from Jerusalem

Police raids

IN A shoot-out yesterday, police shot and killed Qorani Abdel-Hamid, a leading member of Al-Shawqiyoun, a militant Islamist group, and arrested 13 of his aides. Shooting began between police and the militants after security forces raided their hideout in El-Marg, in northeast Cairo.

Security sources said that Abdel-Hamid was evading three prison sentences totalling 45 years. He was convicted of the murder of four policemen in 1993 and of armed robbery in the same year. The sources added that an Israeli Uzi sub-machine gun was found on his person.

According to the police, the group was planning a series of assassinations against public figures including police officers, artists and journalists. They also had plans to rob a number of jewellery stores, police said.

In related developments, police also rounded up 33 suspected members of Al-Gama'a Al-Islamiya in various raids on the militants' hideouts throughout eight governorates. However, four of the wanted suspects evaded capture, police sources said.

PNA protest

Turkey has handed over to Israeli authorities three Palestinians from Gaza who were trying to board a flight from Turkey to Israel using false British passports. Tarek Hassan reports from Gaza.

Palestinian Minister of Justice Frieih Abu Meddin told *Al-Ahram Weekly* that the Palestinian National Authority was in the process of filing an official protest to the Turkish authorities. He said that the PNA would ask the Israelis to hand the three men over to it.

Hassan Asfour, a Palestinian foreign affairs official, told the *Weekly* that Turkey had violated international law, since Palestinians living in the self-rule area fall under the jurisdiction of the PNA. According to Palestinian officials, this incident reveals secret clauses in the recently concluded Turkish-Israeli military agreement.

Press boycott

PALESTINIAN journalists boycotted the opening of a legislative council meeting in Gaza yesterday to protest police brutality and harassment against reporters and photographers. The journalists held a two-hour sit-down protest outside the legislative council building where Palestinian President Yasser Arafat was expected to announce the portfolios of his new cabinet.

The action was organised after police detained a Palestinian photographer last week because they considered that a picture he had taken of children washing a donkey on a Gaza beach was disrespectful to Palestinians. Twenty-five Palestinian journalists have reportedly been held or harassed by the police over the past two years.

Arms ban plea

A US-BASED human rights group yesterday called on Washington to stop supplying weapons and artillery to Israel until its government pledged not to target civilians in Lebanon. Human Rights Watch urged the US government to seek public and written assurances from Israel that US-supplied or designed weapons would not be used indiscriminately in civilian areas in Lebanon.

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Whatever the hype surrounding Israel's 14th Knesset elections, two factors have become self-evident in the run-up to polling day. First, in terms of reaching a comprehensive peace with most of the Arab world, the vote on 29 May is probably the most critical in Israel's 48-year history. Second, the current electoral fight between Israel's two main parties, Labour and Likud, is the dustiest in living memory.

One reason for this is the new system devised for the elections. On election day, Israelis will participate for the first time in two ballots, one for the 120-member Knesset, or parliament, and one for the prime minister. The change was introduced in 1995 with the blessing of the then premier, Yitzhak Rabin, who viewed it as a means of strengthening the position of prime minister by limiting the disproportionate influence historically wielded by Israel's smaller, and especially religious, parties in the Knesset. But the result has been a sharp contraction in genuine political choice for Israel's nearly four million strong electorate. And this narrowing of debate has one simple cause — the polls.

Most Israeli commentators now view the outcome of the vote, especially in the prime ministerial contest between Peres and Netanyahu, as too close to call. Official Gallup surveys give Peres a steady four to five per cent lead over Netanyahu, but "internal polls" conducted privately by Labour and Likud are more cautious. Labour's polls have Peres with a mere one to two point lead, while a Likud poll aired on 21 May had their man nosing ahead. All polls show the number of undecided or floating voters hovering stubbornly at between 10 to 15 per cent of the electorate. "With the gap so narrow," conceded Netanyahu on 21 May, "the shift of a few hundred votes could be enough to decide Israel's next prime minister."

The upshot is a dash by the two main parties to the centre of Israeli politics, keeping programmatic differences between them to a minimum for fear of alienating the floating vote. On the campaign trail, Peres thus speaks like Likud, pledging "a strong Israel with Peres" (the official Labour election slogan), reassuring all that a government led by him would keep "Jerusalem united under Israeli sovereignty" and vowing that "no Jewish settlement will be dismantled" in any final status deal with the Palestinians.

Netanyahu, meanwhile, wears the unusual plumage of a dove ("peace with security" is the Likud campaign slogan), accepting the Oslo accords and insisting that a Likud government would "negotiate a final status agreement" with the Palestinians "on condition that the Palestinian Authority lives up to its undertakings". The result, says Israeli political analyst Tanya Reinhart, is an electoral contest that is less a "political struggle between ideologies" than "an imaginary battle between two different ways of implementing the same ideology".

This is bad news for Israeli democracy. But it is even worse news for the peace process, particularly its Palestinian track, since any pull to the centre on the part of Peres means a turn to a hardline position on matters such as Jerusalem and the settlements.

Israel's floating vote is made up of three main constituencies — young first-time voters, Israel's Jewish orthodox or religious parties and the 600,000 or so Russian immigrants (over half of whom are now of voting age) from the ex-Soviet Union who have settled in Israel since 1989. And none is in Peres' pocket.

Labour is investing a lot of its campaign publicity in Israel's new voter generation, drawn to Peres' idealism in the wake of Rabin's assassination but less sure of it now in the aftermath of Islamist suicide attacks inside Israel proper. Since they are an unknown quantity — and with

the prayer that there are no further attacks before polling day — Labour activists believe they can be won back. They are less sanguine about the religious constituency.

There are two main religious parties in Israeli politics: Shas, an orthodox movement made up of Sephardi or non-European Jews, and United Torah Judaism (UTJ), the traditional Ashkenazi or European orthodox list. Together they had 10 seats in the old Knesset and are expected to win the same in the new. Given that Labour's former coalition partner, the leftist Meretz bloc, is expected to do badly in the elections, Peres is desperate to woo the orthodox parties to forestall a Likud-led coalition dominating the next Knesset. But the orthodox are playing hard to get.

Neither Shas nor UTJ are likely to openly endorse Peres or Netanyahu for prime minister. But analysts concur that a free vote granted to their followers means a vote for Netanyahu, since Shas and UTJ are rightist on social policies as much as they are conservative on religious issues. Peres, therefore, wants them to call on their followers to abstain in the prime ministerial vote. In return, Peres is promising to maintain the religious status quo in Israel, granting only orthodox Rabbis the right of conversion and offering more powers to municipalities controlled by either Shas or UTJ.

Such gifts have so far had little effect. A poll carried out on 8 May among Shas and UTJ supporters found that 63 per cent would vote for Netanyahu as prime minister; a miserly six per cent for Peres.

More ominously (at least as far as Palestinians are concerned), Labour, in its search for coalition partners, is flirting with the National Religious Party (NRP), an ultra-nationalist movement with considerable support among the 140,000 Jewish settlers in the West Bank and Gaza. Reports emerged last week of a meeting between

Labour cabinet minister, Yossi Beilin, and the NRP's Rabbi Yoel Ben Nun, a settler leader in the West Bank settlement of Ofra.

In return for supporting Peres, Beilin promised Ben Nun that no Jewish settlement would be uprooted in any final status deal with the Palestinians and that all settlements would stay under Israeli control. The Labour/NRP agreement has yet to be made public because, say sources, the NRP, too, is playing hard to get.

Such overtures have alarmed Israel's Palestinian minority and enraged Labour's erstwhile allies in Meretz. "Any coalition" with parties like the NRP or Shas "will take us back to the bad old days of no peace... and blindness to social problems. Israel will change unrecognisably for the worse," railed Meretz leader, Yossi Sarid, on news of the putative Labour/NRP pact. But it is a mark of Peres' desperation that he is prepared to countenance such alignments.

Last February, Peres and Labour commanded a 15 to 20 per cent lead over Likud. The Israeli leader then decided to bring Israel's election day up from November to May, kill Yehia Ayyash in Gaza and launch a wholly inept war against Lebanon. The cumulative result of these errors was the rescue of Netanyahu from oblivion, since most Israelis figure that if they are to have Likud policies, they may as well have a Likud government.

Labour supporters, meanwhile, are starting to worry about the Peres factor. Three times Peres has led a Labour coalition against Likud in Israeli elections, and each time he has lost. As Israel approaches what Netanyahu has described as the "most fateful elections in its history", increasing numbers of Israelis, Palestinians and Arabs are beginning to see in Peres less the architect of peace or visionary of a new Middle East, but — and cynically through his own doing — a four-time loser. (see Pre-election questions, p.4)



photo: Salah Ibrahim

A star is born

TWO THOUSAND spectators and millions of TV viewers were due to witness a crucial clash between two world squash champions, senior champion Jansher Khan of Pakistan, and Egypt's own world junior champion, Ahmed Barada on Wednesday night, writes Iqbal Mazhar.

The match, the final of the first Al-Ahram International Squash Championship at the Giza Plateau, was viewed as an encounter between the experience of the 26-year-old world champion, and the youth and zeal of his 19-year-old rival.

Playing on home ground always helps, and Barada had all of Egypt behind him, including President Hosni Mubarak, an avid squash player himself. The president phoned Barada before the semi-final match to wish him luck and tell him he would be watching on TV.

Egypt's favourite son delighted his fans and surprised the world by defeating a series of highly-ranked players to reach the final of this \$100,000 event. He beat Australia's Rodney Eyles, ranked 2, in the quarter-finals and overpowered England's Chris Walker, ranked 7, in a thrilling and powerful semi-final on Tuesday. Khan beat Scotland's fourth ranked Peter Nicole in the semi-finals.

The final was played last night, after *Al-Ahram Weekly* had gone to press. But regardless of the result, Barada's stardom is assured, played out with the pyramids as backdrop. (see p.15)

Supreme Court rules out veil

In a landmark ruling, the Supreme Constitutional Court upheld a ministerial decree banning *niqab* from schools, elaborating that *hijab* was not an Islamic obligation. Dina Ezzat reports

After a two-year legal battle, Education Minister Hussein Kamel Bahaeddin has won full judicial support for his decree forbidding school girls from wearing *niqab* (head-to-toe veil that completely covers the face and sometimes leaves only two peep-holes or a slit over the eyes) to school.

Last Saturday, the Supreme Constitutional Court declared as "fully legitimate" a decree that was issued by the minister of education in July 1994 to banish *niqab*-wearing girls from their schools if they do not reveal their faces.

The ministerial decree also banned the wearing of *hijab* (headcover which leaves the face revealed) by primary school girls "whose young age exempts them from taking the veil" and required parental approval for preparatory and secondary school girls to wear the *hijab* to school "to avoid having parents complaining that teachers coerced their students to take the veil."

The court said that "Personal freedom [of individuals] does not deny the legislator the prerogative to order a unified dress code for certain groups of people in certain places [of work or study]". It also stated that while Islam enjoins modesty from women it does not strictly define their dress code.

"This also applies to the *hijab*," Adel Sherif, counselor to the Supreme Constitutional Court told *Al-Ahram Weekly*. "We do not believe that there is a text that strictly requests Muslim women to take the *hijab*. It is all a matter of different interpretations of the text," he added.

This court verdict is binding and cannot be appealed against.

However, lawyer Abdel-Halim Ramadan, who defended the right of some girls to wear the *niqab* to school, said that he will file a new lawsuit. "I will bring up a point that was not mentioned in the verdict of the Supreme Constitutional Court," he said. Ramadan's point is that since there is no text in the constitution or in Islamic *shari'a* that bars Muslim women from wearing the *niqab* then nobody has an administrative right to violate this principle.

Sherif, however, believes that Ramadan's case will not have a leg to stand on. "The verdict was comprehensive," he said.

Minister Bahaeddin praised the decree of the Supreme Constitutional Court. He told *Al-Ahram Weekly* that it supported his view that *niqab* is not an Islamic dress.

He believes the *niqab* causes many problems for the girls who wear it. "Psychologists have repeatedly affirmed that it causes girls at this young age severe problems," Bahaeddin said.

There is also the question of security. "How can I allow unidentified people into the schools?" he asked.

In two recent separate incidents, newspapers have reported the *niqab* being put to illicit use by school students. In one incident, a head-to-toe veiled girl sitting for an exam was discovered using her *niqab* to hide a walkman, with a tape cassette playing the answers to the questions.

In another incident, a school girl sent a relative in a head-to-toe veil to sit in for her in the finals exams. These are not the first recorded cases.

Meanwhile, he pledged not to allow school students to attend class in "inappropriate outfits like tight-fitting skirts or trousers. Everyone has to respect the uniform and we are not going to let schoolgirls go to extremes either way," he said.

A little over three months ago, the State Commissioners' Authority, an advisory body to the Supreme Constitutional Court, expressed its opinion that the wearing of *niqab* was a custom that dates back to the pre-Islamic era and had no basis in Islamic *shari'a*.

This advice was not binding on the Supreme Constitutional Court, but it gave the Ministry of Education the right to enforce the implementation of its decree during the last 14 weeks.

However, during that period, girls still attended school with their head-to-toe black or dark grey garments. "These are violations for which school administrations take full responsibility and we [the ministry] shall punish anyone who does not adhere to this decree," Bahaeddin said.

But according to one secondary school

teacher, the enforcement of this decree will cause serious problems between school administrations and girls who insist on keeping the *niqab*, or their parents.

Over the last two years, teachers trying to enforce Bahaeddin's decree have become involved in bitter confrontations with parents who insisted that their daughters maintained the *niqab*. At least two headmistresses have received threats from fanatical parents.

The legal battle over Bahaeddin's decree was launched in August 1994 when a number of parents contested the *niqab* prohibition before administrative courts. Some won and others lost. Those who lost had their case referred to the Supreme Constitutional Court.

A number of head-to-toe veiled girls interviewed by the *Weekly* following the court order said that they were not going to abandon their *niqab* because they believed this is the right dress for Muslim women.

However, Islamic scholar Mohamed Emara said that "the only outfit that Muslim women are required [by *shari'a*] to wear is the *hijab*". The *niqab* however is an old tradition that has nothing to do with *shari'a*.

Bahaeddin said that his battle over the *niqab* is part of his overall campaign to uproot fanaticism from schools. "There have been incidents where in-school or out-of-school elements coerced girls into taking the *niqab*. We are not going to tolerate this terrorist intimidation," he said.

The minister of education also prohibited all school teachers from preaching fanatical ideas. He also made sure that all school libraries were "completely cleansed of all books that promote the terrorists' ideas" which encourage Muslims to be violent to their Coptic schoolmates.

He pledged that he will instruct school inspectors to continuously monitor schools' adherence to the ruling, especially in areas where fanaticism is prevalent. "It is my duty to see that these girls do not fall victim to the calls of fanaticism and terrorism," Bahaeddin said.

He vowed: "Never. We are not going to allow schools to be turned into camps to generate new cadres of fanatics."

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Journalists insist on a better deal

While acknowledging the 'positive' features of a hard-negotiated draft of a new press law, a meeting of the general assembly of the Press Syndicate resolved to fight on for a better deal. **Shaden Shehab** reports

At a general assembly of the Press Syndicate on Tuesday, journalists rejected a draft for a new press law to replace the controversial Law 93, introduced last May and viewed by many journalists as placing unacceptable restrictions on the freedom of the press.

In the assembly, the seventh since the law was passed, journalists insisted that their previously demanded modifications and additions be included in the draft. They also agreed to a sit-in at the syndicate to protest the draft, and the formation of a committee of senior journalists to project the journalists' case in the international arena.

Meanwhile, Press Syndicate chairman Ibrahim Nafie remained hopeful that an acceptable solution would be found to end the year-long dispute. The General Assembly was debating the latest version of a draft law prepared by a committee of the Shura Council, the most recent stage of work which has been on-going since President Hosni Mubarak intervened in an attempt to resolve the government-journalists' stand-off, soon after the original law was passed.

A first version of the draft was prepared by a semi-governmental committee including journalists and legal experts. This committee finished its work in March. In an extraordinary general assembly, journalists demanded certain amendments to the draft as a precondition to the syndicate's approval. The draft, together with the suggested amendments were submitted to Mubarak, who in turn passed them on to the Shura Council committee. That committee finished its work on Monday, and the new draft will be debated by the Shura Council as a whole before being returned to Mubarak. He will then submit it to the People's Assembly for final enactment.

The new draft cancels all the provisions of Law 93, with the exception of Article Two, considered

by journalists as one of the most important. Article Two consists of 12 items covering various publication offences and imposing stiff penalties. Contrary to journalists' demands, those penalties still include imprisonment under the draft, although the severity of sentences is reduced. Unlike libel law in many countries, Article Two's libel clause leaves the onus on the journalist to prove the authenticity of his information, rather than making the plaintiff prove the information is false.

However, journalists had to acknowledge that the new draft was, in some senses, a positive step. The draft reverses a provision of Law 93 allowing journalists to be held in protective custody while under investigation for a publication offence, with one exception — a suspected violation of Article 179 of the Penal Code, which deals with insulting or defaming the president of the republic. In addition, judges are given the option of punishing an offending journalist either by imprisonment or a fine. Under Law 93, many offences were punishable by both.

The new draft also sanctions journalists' right to information, and protects them from attacks and insults in the course of their work, with the provision of fines for those found guilty of such offences. The draft states that journalists should not be arrested or questioned except in the presence of a member of the prosecution authorities. It also gives the Press Syndicate the absolute prerogative to take disciplinary action against members guilty of violations of the press code of ethics.

In an opening address to the general assembly, syndicate chairman Ibrahim Nafie was cautiously optimistic. While conceding that many demands remained unmet, a fact which could not be minimised, "I still do not think we will fail to reach a compromise that is a balance between the rights of journalists and citizens. In fact, I think we will find



Nafie, surrounded by council members, briefs the general assembly on the draft press law

photo: Adel Ahmed

such a solution," he said.

"All our general assemblies have been concerned with repealing Law 93 and replacing it with legislation guaranteeing a minimum standard of freedom of expression and the right to publish. I do not need to tell you what a difficult task this is." The complete legislative reform that journalists sought, he added, "will not happen overnight, nor will it happen in a year or two."

However, he was sure of the government's good intentions. "The country's top leaders have shown an honest desire to come up with suitable legislation to take the Egyptian press to the threshold of the 21st century," he said.

When the floor was opened for speakers, Hussein Abdel-Razek, an opposition newspaper writer, stated his objection to the draft on the grounds that it did not repeal Article Two. He urged journalists to support and campaign for another draft previously

prepared by the Press Syndicate, and enthusiastically advocated a protest sit-in at the syndicate.

Nafie replied that a complete repeal of Article Two would leave a legislative gap, because provisions similar to it had previously existed within the Penal Code before the introduction of Law 93.

Salah Bissa, a leftist and former member of the syndicate's council argued that Article Two imposed harsher penalties than the previously-existing legislation.

Political writer Mohamed Sid-Ahmed brought up the question of involving a wider constituency in the issue of the press in Egypt. While the problem appeared to be between journalists and the government, it should be possible to involve the international community, he said. He suggested that journalists activate a dialogue with international organisations like the United Nations and UNESCO. It was later agreed in the assembly's resolutions

that a committee of senior journalists, consisting of Salaheddin Hafez, managing editor of *Al-Ahram*, Mohamed Sid-Ahmed, and Hatem Zakaria, a member of the Press Syndicate Council, would be formed to explain the journalists' viewpoint to concerned international bodies.

The resolutions stated that all the journalists' demands must be met, and that negotiations would continue, led by the syndicate's chairman. The journalists added a new demand: that no writer should be taken into custody in connection with any publication offence, with no exception.

It was also decided that a protest sit-in would take place at the Press Syndicate between noon and 3pm on 27 May, the anniversary of the passing of Law 93, and that journalists would observe 10 June, the date of the first Extraordinary General Assembly dealing with the controversy, as Journalists' Day.

Row over who's to preach

Conflict between the Ministry of *Al-Awqaf* (religious endowments) and the *Al-Azhar* ulama took another twist this week as the ministry edged closer towards securing the passing of a law extending its control over all the nation's mosques. Sources at the ministry maintain that the legislation seeks to silence extremist elements who propagate their ideas through mosques. But *Al-Azhar* sheikhs view it as an attempt to restrict preachers' rights.

The State Council this week approved a draft of the new law, which restricts the establishment of mosques by members of the public and bans non-appointed sheikhs from preaching without permission of the ministry itself. Proposed penalties for infringements are three months' imprisonment and a LE300 fine. The draft can now be sent to the People's Assembly for enactment.

"We are contesting the law's constitutionality," Yehia Ismail, secretary-general of the *Al-Azhar* ulama told *Al-Ahram Weekly*.

"According to the constitution, the Ministry

The decision of the Ministry of *Al-Awqaf* (religious endowments) to ban non-government appointed preachers from mosques has triggered an uproar at *Al-Azhar*. **Omayma Abdel-Latif** reports

of *Al-Awqaf* is not responsible for dealing with preachers. It is *Al-Azhar* which is more authorised to deal with matters related to *da'wa* (propagation of Islam)."

Al-Azhar ulama issued a statement expressing their concern that the law violated preachers' rights. "We are not an opposition group or a political party, but we are exercising our legitimate and legal duty of defending the rights of the preachers who are not appointed by the ministry," the statement said. Ismail dismissed reports that the ulama had previously described the minister as a "reactionist".

The Guidance and Preaching Department at *Al-Azhar* has more than 2,000 preachers, not all of whom are appointed by the ministry, and it is feared that the new law would leave many

of them idle. Ismail said that negotiations were in progress with the minister of *Al-Awqaf*, and that a memorandum had been submitted to the grand sheikh of *Al-Azhar*, Sheikh Sayed Tantawi, who had promised to intervene in the matter. However, he has not as yet entered into the debate. Ismail said if the negotiations failed, "We shall take our case to court."

But Minister of *Al-Awqaf* Hamdi Zaqqouq told the *Weekly* that it was very unlikely that the ministry would go back on its decision.

"The penalty for unauthorised people who intrude into the field of *da'wa* should be stiffened," he said. "The current law does little to discourage them, and people with no knowledge of Islam are encouraged to preach in the

mosques." On Monday, the minister dismissed the charge that security bodies interfere in the process of selecting mosque preachers. He affirmed that the ministry has "a free hand in selecting those who are capable of doing their job properly."

"This is an organisational process," added Abdel-Rashid Saleh, undersecretary at the ministry. There was, he said, no need for unauthorised preachers in the system. "We have 54,000 preachers who are qualified to give sermons, know the religion, and will not preach deviant thought."

Saleh said he saw no point in *Al-Azhar* scholars taking legal action. "The new law does not exclude *Al-Azhar* preachers from giving sermons. It simply closes the door to people who are not qualified, and *Al-Azhar* people are the most qualified."

Sources at the ministry said that the People's Assembly would be debating the draft law "some time soon".

A super Nile flush?

Claims about a scheduled flushing of the Nile waters were categorically denied by the Ministry of Public Works and Water Resources. **Dina Ezzat** looks at other depollutive efforts

"This is silly!" was how a senior official of the Ministry of Public Works and Water Resources this week described recent press reports claiming that the ministry had scheduled a massive flushing of pollutive waste from the Nile by opening all 12 of the Aswan High Dam's sluice gates.

The official, who preferred to remain anonymous, told *Al-Ahram Weekly* that to flush the Nile the sluice gates would need to be opened for at least four consecutive days, throwing

some two billion cubic metres of Nile water into the Mediterranean Sea.

Egypt's annual share of Nile water is 55.5 billion cubic metres. Daily consumption for purposes of irrigation, energy and services could be anything between 60-260 million cubic metres. On average the daily consumption is estimated at 140 million cubic metres. In other words, if carried out, the alleged flushing would cost Egypt about four per cent of its annual quota.

At a time when a country's possession of water can so easily lead to war, huge water loss is not the only cause of concern. If all 12 sluice gates are simultaneously opened, crops within the Delta agrarian land would be flooded and hundreds of villages destroyed, resulting in massive damage. "It would be as if we had never built the High Dam," remarked the ministry official.

It may be fantastic, but there is no doubt that the idea of a super flush, which at a single blow would restore to Egyptians the clean Nile waters of their forefathers, is attractive. Nile pollution is a serious problem: industrial and sewage waste is dumped straight into the Nile; irrigation waste of water polluted with chemical fertilisers goes straight down the Nile val-

ley's small waterways which then become overgrown with weeds. The weeds in turn consume the supply of water meant for cultivation.

The situation is improving, however, according to Zeinab El-Gharabli, general director of the maintenance of waterways at the Ministry of Public Works and Water Resources. "There was a time in the late 1980s and early 1990s when the Nile and its waterways were almost completely infested. But over the last few years intensive efforts have helped us contain this problem."

According to El-Gharabli, the ministry spends at least LE1,000,000 every year to "put the pollution problem under control". In addition, it imposes penalties on all factories and establishments that dump untreated waste into the Nile.

Currently, there are three systems used to combat pollution of the Nile and its canals: mechanical, manual, and ecological. The type of system used is determined according to the size of the waterway and the type and severity of the pollution. The mechanical system involves heavy machinery and is used for large waterways, especially in the case of industrial waste pollution. The manual technique requires labourers to remove the weeds with their hands from small canals. The ecological scheme initiated by the Ministry of Public Works and Water Resources has introduced species of fish that eat the weeds. It is worth noting that Egypt does not allow the use of chemical treatment for depollutive purposes.

Today, said El-Gharabli, maintenance of the cleanliness level of the Nile waters is the backbone of the pollution-combating scheme. In one four-year term project, that should end next

year, the ministry launched a scheme to clear some 4,000 small canals of weeds. Six governments in the Delta and Upper Egypt have benefited from this project: El-Menoufiya, El-Sharqiya, Kafir El-Sheikh, Giza, Qena and Aswan.

The total cost of the project is estimated at LE24 million, of which LE20 million will be covered by a grant from the Social Development Fund and the rest from the Ministry of Public Works and Water Resources. So far, the project has made the irrigation of over 10,000 feddans a smoother running operation.

De-pollution does not appear to be the sole issue, as Masoud El-Khatif, director of the canal cleanliness operation at the ministry, points out: "People need to realise that not at any point will the Nile be completely free of weeds and waste. Even if we were to flush the Nile tomorrow, then what? People will soon be dumping waste in it again!"

The continuous human abuse of the Nile is not the only reason that the river is polluted, experts explain. According to them, there are at least 20 species of floating, semi-floating and submerged weeds that grow in the waterways of the Nile. "From a technical point of view, there is no way that you can remove all of these," explained El-Gharabli. "And from the point of view of ecological balance, if you remove all of these you will have other species growing," she added.

Sources at the Ministry of Public Works and Water Resources emphasise that environment awareness is an essential complement of their work. They say that if they keep cleaning the Nile and the factories keep dumping their waste in the river, then it becomes a vicious circle.

Thanawiya blues

IF THERE is one thing this year's *thanawiya amma* students agree on, it is that this year's exams are a disaster, reports Reem Leila. The results of the exams, taken by secondary school students in their final two years, are all-important; they decide which, if any, university faculty a student will be able to attend. This is the second year of the implementation of a new system, and the complaints from students and parents are continuing unabated.

"There wasn't enough time, and I couldn't answer all the questions — they were very long and some of them weren't clear," wept Mona Adly after a biology exam.

"This is completely unfair," screamed Mohamed Said, emerging from a physics exam. "I was gripped by a panic attack for nearly 45 minutes when I read the examination paper. None of us could understand the questions."

Most students' complaints centred on the length and incomprehensibility of the questions, the lack of sufficient time to answer, and the length of the overall cur-



photo: Saad Fag El-Nour

riculum — which meant that students were left with too little time to revise. Teachers, too, maintained that the syllabus was too long for the allotted time. Students in English language schools also had to contend with wrongly translated questions, and some students faced the problem of questions appearing on topics that were not included in the syllabus.

Inas Kamal found she had to answer 11 long questions in only three hours in her English exam. But there was another shock in store. Two of the questions were from a part of the text book which her class had not studied. "I kept scanning the introduction of the exam paper for the word 'choose', but I didn't find it," she said.

This year there are 484,000 students taking their *thanawiya amma*, which is now divided into two stages. The greatest number of complaints have been about the English, physics and biology exams. In response, the Ministry of Education set up two special committees, one to look into the degree of difficulty, the other into the reported time shortage and the presence of questions on subjects not on the syllabus.

"The first committee found that the examinations were set at the level of the average student," said Minister of Education Hussein Bahaeddin. The other committee, he reported, had redistributed the marks to help those students who failed to answer questions on subjects not included in the syllabus.

Centrist Brothers contest military trial

The Muslim Brotherhood is appealing against the referral to military trial of 13 members. Three of them also belong to the controversial Centre group, recently denied a licence to become a legal political party. **Amira Howeidy** investigates

In an appeal on behalf of 13 members of the outlawed Muslim Brotherhood against their commitment for military trial, lawyers argued that the decision was linked to the rejection of an application to found a new political party, the Centre Party (*Al-Wasat*), believed by many to be a front for the Brotherhood.

The decision to try the 13 in the military courts was made by presidential decree on 11 May. In the administrative court on Tuesday, lawyers for the accused men argued that the referral of civilians to military trial was unconstitutional. They also claimed that "the regime had the prior intention to transfer the defendants [to military trial] even before the presidential decree was issued."

The appeal also linked the decree with the Centre group's failure to win a licence to become a political party. Groups wishing to become official parties must seek the approval of the government-appointed Political Parties Committee. The appeal argued that the presidential decree "gave the committee the chance to reject the establishment of the Centre Party."

In rejection of the Centre group's application on 13 May — only two days after the presidential decree on the fate of the 13 — "is proof of this", argued Yehia El-Rafai, one of the lawyers. The proposition had been presented on 10 January by Abdul-Ela Madi, assistant secretary-general of the Engineers Syndicate, leading member of the outlawed Brotherhood, and founder of the would-be party. He was among those arrested.

The Political Parties Committee's refusal to grant a licence cited Law 40 of 1977, which states that each party must have a different platform. The committee has given the same reason to all the applications it has rejected for the last 17 years. However, in the case of the Centre, it had been expected that the committee would reject it for its affiliation to the outlawed Muslim Brotherhood. The Political Parties Law prohibits the establishment of religious-based parties.

The defendants in the appeal, including Madi and two other members of the would-be party, were arrested on 2 April after the state security prosecution authorities received reports from the Bureau of the State Security Investigations (SSI) that the 13 were involved in illegal actions, according to Hesham Saraya, the attorney general for state security.

In addition to being charged with membership of an illegal organisation, the men were accused of "possession of anti-governmental literature, containing language designed to incite hatred and contempt of the regime and to encourage revolt". And, in a clear accusation that the Brotherhood had formed the Centre group in an attempt to infiltrate mainstream politics, the men were charged with "manipulation [of the political system] to try and gain legitimacy by forming the Centre group as a platform for the Muslim Brotherhood and practising unlicensed partisan activity".

Although the majority of the 38 founder members of the would-be party are known for their Islamist orientations, and many are Brotherhood members, the group also includes two Christians, Rafiq Habib, a social science researcher, and Basha Khalil, a worker. The 2 April arrests led to the unusual situation of Habib, as Madi's deputy, taking over as the would-be party's official representative.

Habib's affiliation to the Centre group has been interpreted as an attempt to disguise the group's Brotherhood affiliation by promoting the "Christian" factor, especially as Habib is the son of the head of the Evangelical (protestant) Church in Egypt. Habib, of course, denies this and asserts that the group is a platform for national unity. "The Centre represents a comprehensive view that encompasses Christian values as much as Muslim ones. Rather, it interprets both the Christian and Islamic heritage simultaneously... in one specific civilisation project," he told *Al-Ahram Weekly*.

Habib sees the decision to refer three of the would-be party's founders to military trial as an attempt "to terrorise all the party members and all those who think of establishing a serious party".

However, Attorney General for State Security Hesham Saraya told the *Weekly* that the military trial decision "was not because of the party. It was a constitutional presidential decision based on the fact that those defendants are members of an illegal organisation." Asked why security forces had not arrested other active Brotherhood members, Saraya replied: "We do not arrest people haphazardly. We act only when we receive reports from the SSI referring to specific individuals."

Commenting on Brotherhood claims that in arresting the Centre group members, the government was following its usual pattern of refusing the Brotherhood means of legal political expression, Saraya insisted that the party was "just a strategic manoeuvre on the part of the Brotherhood to achieve their aim of taking over the government".

The military trial of the 13, in combination with the rejection of the Centre group has led to speculation over the Brotherhood's next step. As far as the Centre group is concerned, Habib has no doubts: "We will contest the committee's decision," he said. "The Centre is not just a party, it is the first sign of a trend which will grow noticeably in the next few years."

However, the awkward situation of a Christian at the helm of what is more or less a Brotherhood-inspired organisation, together with divisions in the Brotherhood brought about by Madi's decision to establish the Centre group, allegedly, without consulting the Brotherhood's top leadership have cast doubts on the 68-year-old organisation's ability to reach a consensus.

Edited by Wadie Kirolos

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Ministers launch budget debate

Hot off the press, the national development plan and the budget for fiscal 1996/97 were presented to the Peoples Assembly

The People's Assembly this week jumped headlong into the annual parliamentary debates on the state's socio-economic development plan and budget. Addressing parliament on the main objectives of this, the last year of the five-year plan, Prime Minister Kamal El-Ganzouri said the main aims are to complete infrastructure projects and strike a financial and monetary balance.

"For years we concentrated on building the infrastructure and realising financial balance," he said on Monday. "This plan comes in the context of completing these two objectives in light of the existing potentials." El-Ganzouri added that the plan also aims to increase investments by 30 per cent, reduce foreign borrowing and address social needs.

Moreover, he stated, a number of national projects, such as the Sinai national development project for the resettlement of around 3.5 million people, the Upper Egypt national project to resettle around 6 million, must be launched. "The financial costs of these projects are valued at LE20 billion. In addition, we need as much as LE11 billion to establish some urgent projects in the fields of cement, paper,

reinforced steel and wood," El-Ganzouri said, emphasising that creating an atmosphere of confidence between the state and investors is essential in securing the huge investments needed.

Going into the details of this year's plan, Zafer El-Beshri, the minister of state for planning, stated that foremost among the plan's objectives is raising the gross domestic product (GDP) to around LE162.1 billion, an LE8.8 billion increase over last year's GDP. The other priorities include reducing the balance of payments deficit by LE1.4 billion, increasing revenues from the service and tourism sectors, Suez Canal tolls and remittances of Egyptian workers abroad by 4.2 per cent, as well as creating around 15,500 new job opportunities.

He noted that the decline in the average GDP over the last four years is primarily due to the state's 1990 anti-inflationary measures which resulted in a sweeping economic recession. However, added El-Beshri, the implementation of the second stage of an economic reform programme put an end to these measures, concentrated instead on increasing commodity supplies and expanding on private in-

vestments — two new factors which will lead to raising the GDP. The plan's investments, he stated, are estimated at LE44.4 billion, of which LE5.12 billion will be for public sector investments, LE24.3 billion for private and cooperative investments, and LE15 billion for government projects.

El-Beshri highlighted some of the achievements secured in the last few years. He said the overall volume of investments over the last 14 years was nearly LE328 billion, of which LE162 billion was spent on infrastructure projects, LE137.5 on commodity sectors, and LE27.9 billion on social service sectors. However, he added, the private contributions to national investments rose to LE58.6 billion (49.2 per cent from a mere 20 per cent in 1981) in the last four years, against LE88 billion worth of public investments. He also noted that approximately 60,000 new jobs were created, and a \$600 million balance of payments surplus was realised.

Finance Minister Mohieddin El-Gharib said that all social and economic efforts in the next few years should be aimed at raising national growth rates to

a level three times that of the population growth rate. He noted that the 1996/97 state budget, estimated at LE77.5 billion, is based on a number of dimensions: providing subsidised goods to limited income and poor classes, rationalising public spending, concentrating on maintenance programmes, providing basic social services, achieving an optimal use of the unsold inventory in public companies and organisations and strictly adhering to the schedule of payments for foreign debts.

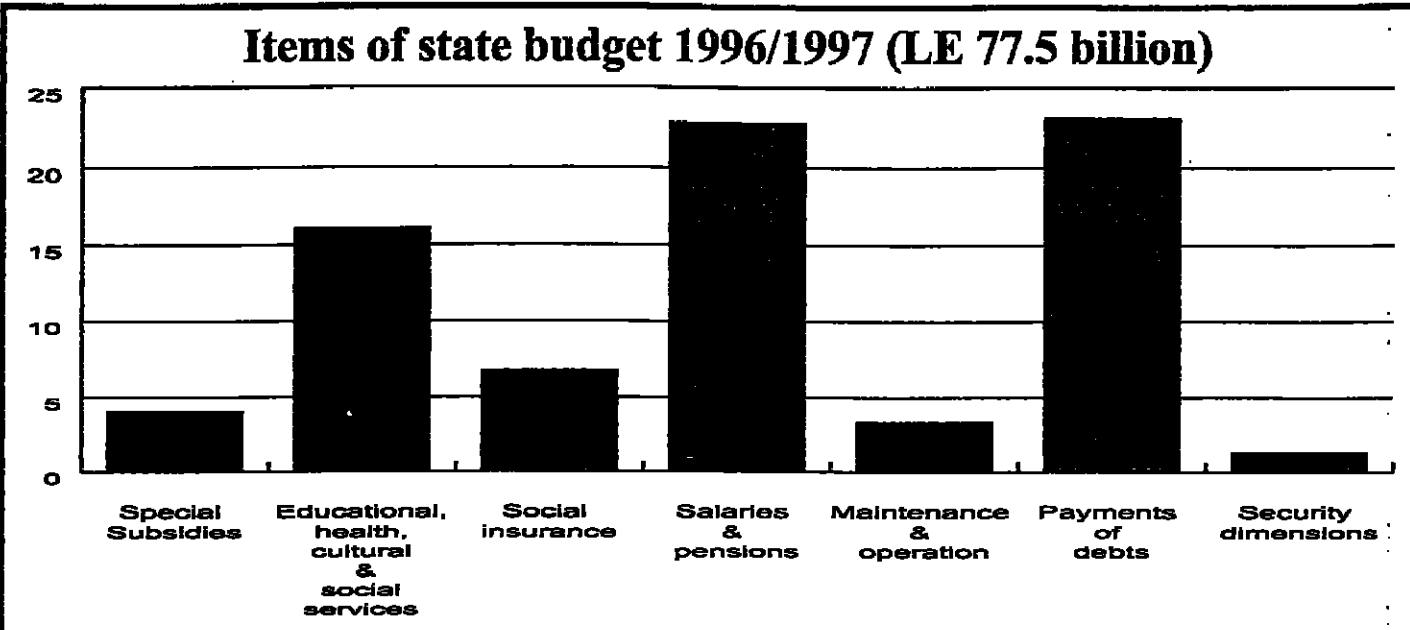
With regard to subsidies, El-Gharib pointed out that LE4 billion from the budget was allocated to provide basic food commodities at reduced prices, provide low interest-rate loans for vital projects such as low-cost housing and land reclamation, reduce the price of public sector transportation, contribute to health insurance for school students and provide subsidised drugs and drinking water.

He added that educational, health, social and cultural services received LE16.2 billion, social insurance was allocated LE6.8 billion; salaries and pensions received LE22.8 billion; maintenance and operation projects, LE3.3 billion; and LE23.1 billion

for payments on foreign and local debts. El-Gharib noted also that one of the main objectives of the budget is to meet the needs of the armed forces. He did not, however, give an exact figure for military expenditures.

According to El-Gharib, the government is currently coordinating with the Central Bank for re-scheduling around LE23 billion in local debts. At the same time, he added, the Tax Authority has recently taken serious steps to improve the performance of tax departments and to combat all kinds of tax evasion. "We have already opened new departments for fighting tax evasion," he said. "Moreover, all state revenue-generating authorities were linked with the Public Tax Authority." Foreign borrowing, he concluded, will be a final resort in securing financing for new projects. "Foreign borrowing will be confined to a very limited number of projects that are able to repay the debt themselves," stated El-Gharib.

More than 100 MPs are expected to deliver their comments on the state's development plan and budget over the next three weeks.



Market report

Construction sale triggers recovery

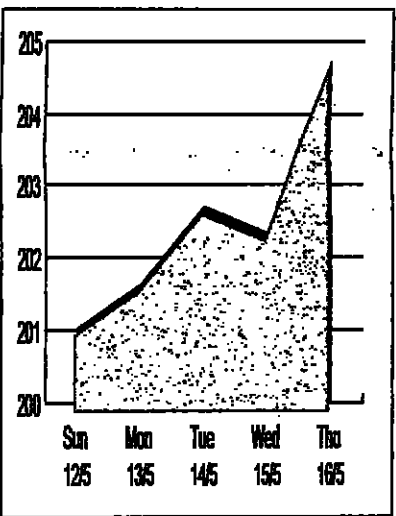
WISHES sometimes come true. Market experts' predictions that a recovery was on the horizon found footing during the week ending 16 May as the General Market Index rose to 204.72 points, its highest level in six weeks. This jump was largely the result of the sale of 75 per cent of the shares Madinat Nasr Construction and Development Company last week, when the firm was privatised.

The manufacturing sector witnessed a similar increase in its index, which gained 3.38 points to close at 266.42. Riding on the crest of news that 10 per cent of its shares were to be put up for sale, the value of the Egyptian Financial and Industrial Company's stock soared, recording a 600 per cent increase in value to close at LE30 per share. Less impressive gains were realised by the Paint and Chemical Industries Company, whose shares gained LE17 per share to close at LE620.

Other companies, however, did not fare so well, with 16 of the sector's firms losing ground. The share value of the General Company for Paper Manufacturing (RAKTA) fell by LE4.45 to level off at LE24.5 while those of the Alexandria Pharmaceuticals and Chemical Industries Company lost LE3.26 per share to close at LE70.5.

The financial and real estate sector also managed to realise some gains as the sector's index inched up by 1.29 points to close at 204.11. Shares of the Egyptian Engineers for Arab Real Estate Investment rocketed up by LE71 per share to close at LE142. Still the star of the market, shares of the Madinat Nasr Construction and Development Company rose to LE73. The Misr International Bank (MIBank) also had its share of gains. Closing LE12.5 higher than their opening price, MIBank's shares levelled off at LE27.5.

The service sector, usually fairly sluggish when it comes to trading activity on the market, registered a marginal increase of 0.72 points to close at 137.19 points. For the second consecutive week, shares of El-Tersana Tourist Projects Company increased in value. This week, they gained LE69.4 to close at LE305 per share.



EU partnership in the balance

The Egyptian-EU partnership is scheduled to be finalised later this year. At a Cairo University seminar this week, Egyptian and European experts debated the pros and cons of the deal. Shereen Abdel-Razek attended

A two-day seminar entitled "The International Seminar on the Egyptian-EU Partnership", held this week shed light on a number of thorny issues affecting the degree to which Egypt will benefit from the agreement it is scheduled to sign with the European Union (EU) later this year. The seminar was organised by Cairo University's Faculty of Economics and Political Science and Germany's Friedrich Ebert Institution.

While discussing the potential trade gains and policy issues resulting from the agreement, Glenn Harrison, a professor of economics at the University of South Carolina, described Egypt as a "small" player on the international arena in terms of its participation in the global economy. He stressed the importance of liberalising Egypt's trade policies both on the regional and international levels.

Mustafa El-Said, head of the People's Assembly's Economic Committee, stated that Egypt should first cooperate with its Arab and regional neighbours before hammering out a deal with the European countries. "Negotiating individually with the EU should be Egypt's second step," he said. El-Said added that Egypt must first strengthen its negotiating position with regard to the EU in order to secure better trade terms.

Another major issue brought up during the seminar was the need to increase the flow of foreign direct investment (FDI) into Egypt and the EU. In fiscal 1995/96, the level of FDI into Egypt amounted to only \$300 million, or 0.2 per cent of the gross national product (GNP). Many of the participants also stressed the fact that the countries of central Europe are also competing with Egypt to be recipients of European investment.

Olivier Pastre, the assistant general manager of France's GB Bank, noted that while 12 central European countries, which have a cumulative population of 100 million will receive \$9 billion in FDI, the 10 Mediterranean countries, with an aggregate population of 300 million, that will sign a partnership agreement with the EU will only receive \$6 billion in FDI.

The share of foreign, non-Arab annual in-

vestment to Egypt during the first phase of the economic reform programme, said Mokhtar Khattab, a consultant to the Ministry of Public Sector Enterprise, totalled LE433 million, or 21 per cent of the total annual investment in the country. However, prior to the reform programme, this figure totalled LE249 million. This is just a marginal increase, said Khattab, considering the increase in the number of Egyptian projects which were launched.

To improve this situation, he said, a number of drastic changes must be implemented in order to attract EU investment to Egypt. The country must first provide a favourable macroeconomic framework including stabilising exchange rates and liberalising the pricing system. In addition, incentive packages for investors should be offered.

Mahmoud Mohieddin, an assistant professor of economics at the FEPS, stated that Egypt has to promote "trade and competition policies" in order to compensate for the negative impact of lifting trade barriers. The first step, he said, is to implement trade liberalisation policies since they encourage competition and help familiarise domestic firms with foreign competition. Once these are well established, protection measures may be introduced later, said Mohieddin.

However, he said, the problem with liberalising trade is that some items such as real estate are non-tradable. Consequently, these items will not be subjected to foreign competition and will continue to be protected.

Despite the problems which may result from the partnership, Ali Soleiman, undersecretary of the Ministry of Economy and International Cooperation, said there are many benefits to be accrued. The partnership, he said, will help promote the development of human resources in that 50 per cent of the \$6 billion earmarked for the Mediterranean countries will be channelled into social programmes such as education, vocational training and housing. In addition, the EU has introduced what is known as the Mediterranean Initiative, which includes university exchange programmes and campus cooperation training programmes.

Rights group slams labour law

A recent study conducted by the Centre for Human Rights Legal Aid (CHRLA), a non-governmental organisation long concerned with human rights issues, charges that the new labour law may have an adverse impact on workers' conditions and contribute to a further increase in the level of unemployment.

The study criticised the proposed unified labour law for allowing the firing of workers, limiting wages and banning labour strikes.

The draft law, which is to replace the current labour legislation on the books, redefines the worker-employer relationship, and is designed to meet the requirements of the privatisation programme and the newly-liberalised economy.

However, concern on the part of labour representatives surrounding the text and tone of the draft law has prompted them to seek the aid of organisations such as CHRLA to persuade the government to change some of the controversial articles in the draft before it is approved by the People's Assembly. The draft was supposed to have been approved by the Assembly during its current session, but heated debates on the text have resulted in a delay.

Tackling the issue, the CHRLA study is made up of three parts. The first discusses the reasoning behind, and the aims of the new labour law. The second part is a list of the centre's reservations on several articles in the law, while the third part is a list of recommendations and suggestions for amending the draft.

The proposed law, said Mohamed El-Gharib, a CHRLA researcher, is made up of 270 articles while the current labour law has only 175. The reason behind the additional articles in the new law is that all the articles related to workers have been collected from other laws and placed under the umbrella of

Trade Union and labour reaction has hitherto delayed the enactment of a new and unified labour law, designed to facilitate economic liberalisation. A human rights group has joined the fray. Mona El-Fiqi reports

the new draft law.

According to the CHRLA study, there are several main faults in the new law. The first is that wages have been fixed regardless of the increase in prices. Despite the fact that in previous legislation, wages were kept in line with the rate of inflation, article 34 of the draft fixes wages for the next three years.

The second main shortcoming is that several methods for reducing the size of the labour force have been introduced, thereby potentially increasing unemployment. Article 56 of the draft includes 11 obligations which employees must fulfil in their workplace or risk being fired. This article, said the study, gives employers the means by which to easily reduce their work force. Moreover, article 57 includes a ban on six of labour's basic rights such as collecting donations or distributing publications. Under the new law, employer approval must be secured prior to engaging in these activities. This provision, noted El-Gharib, runs counter to the international Convention on Civil and Political Rights.

Also in the interest of the employer, CHRLA claims, is article 198 which gives employers the right to close down their business if it faces financial problems. Therefore, according to the proposed draft law, workers could be fired as a result of financial or administrative problems for which they are not to blame.

Karam Saber, a CHRLA lawyer, stated that according to article 107 of the current labour law, if an employer violates the stipulated conditions for closing down his business, the penalty is a three-month prison term. Under the new law, however, the penalty is only a LE500 fine.

The study also criticised the draft law for limiting holidays. Instead of granting private sector workers the same holiday privileges as those afforded to public sector workers, the draft law reduces the number of holidays public sector employees are allowed to take.

Another major drawback in the new law, noted the study, is that strikes in the workplace are banned. Although one of the draft articles grants the labour unions the right to hold strikes, several restrictions in the law make it impossible for the strike to be held.

Other concerns about the draft law stemmed from its allegedly discriminatory stand on women in the workplace. The draft reduces from three to two the number of times a woman can take maternity leave. In addition, they are eligible for this leave only after being employed for 10 months. Moreover, article 89 prevents women from working night shifts, a restriction which is bound to have a strong impact on women employed in the media, hospitals and other businesses which have night shifts.

The law, the study contended, also does little to promote the rights of Egyptian expatriate workers and foreigners working in Egypt. The centre charged that the government still views Egyptian expatriates as a source of foreign currency, but neglects to provide them with any legal protection.

CHRLA last week held a seminar attended by a group of labour representatives who met to discuss the study. Based on their recommendations, the centre will begin drafting a new unified labour law which will include the suggestions put forth by labour representatives.

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Pre-election questions

While the PNA has thrown its full weight behind Peres and Labour, Hamas remains a key player in the Israeli elections



FIRST CABINET: Palestinian President Yasser Arafat is flanked by members of his cabinet after Saturday's swearing-in ceremony in Ramallah. The distribution of the portfolios is yet to be announced but the new cabinet is mostly made up of Fatah members and supporters in the Palestinian Legislative Council, elected last January. Two notable exceptions are the former mayor of Beirut Abdel-Jawad Saleh, expected to become minister of agriculture, and Bashir Barghouti, secretary general of the communist party. (photo: Reuters)

PNA backs Labour

With the Israeli general elections around the corner, the PNA has cast its vote for Labour. But, writes **Tarek Hassan** from Gaza, the move could backfire

Several days ago on Israeli television, Mahmoud Abbas, the architect of the Oslo Accords, better known as Abu Mazen, indicated that Palestinians favour a Labour Party victory and Peres' re-election in the forthcoming 29 May Israeli general elections. Earlier, and during her visit to Holland, Suba Arafat, wife of the Palestinian leader, was more explicit in expressing Palestinians' wish to see Peres continue in power.

President Yasser Arafat could not agree more. As soon as Ahmed Al-Tibi announced that he would pull his party, the Arab Movement for Change, out of the election, and call on his supporters to vote for Peres on Tuesday, Arafat applauded. He telephoned Al-Tibi, hailed his decision and declared that he wanted Al-Tibi to continue as his personal advisor.

These statements are merely a sample of the Palestinian National Authority's (PNA) position vis-à-vis the Israeli elections. This is, however, not the first time that Palestinians have thrown their weight behind Israel's Labour Party. Their support of Labour has its roots in the previous Israeli elections when Arafat, Abu Mazen and the Labour Party agreed to delay progress in the Madrid negotiations until the elections were over. The main reason behind this decision was to defeat Shamir and pave the way for a Labour victory. Their efforts were rewarded with the fall of Likud, and both sides crowned their success with the signing of the Oslo Accords.

While in the past the Palestinians and Israelis took pains to hide their complicity so as not to antagonise the Israeli electorate which would not take kindly to the intervention of the Palestinians in Israeli domestic affairs, this time, both sides

have decided to go public.

Palestinian officials are now not only openly stating their preference, they are taking a stand in favour of Labour and have even engaged in political manoeuvring to ensure a victory for Peres. Their manoeuvres have taken place on two levels. First, the PNA has backed the Clinton administration's plans to bolster the chances of a Peres victory. Second, it has made intensive contacts during the last few days to persuade Arab groups inside Israel to vote for Peres and Labour.

These efforts coincide with the continuation of Palestinian-Israeli negotiations on security issues, despite the fact that such discussions during campaign-time are not likely to bear fruit. Nonetheless, these talks serve two purposes. On one hand, they serve to assure Palestinians that the peace process is ongoing and, on the other, they demonstrate that the Israeli government is capable of holding a dialogue with the Palestinians which benefits Israeli national security interests. This will appeal to the electorate.

By endorsing Labour, both publicly and in an official capacity, the Palestinian side now appears to have given its seal of approval to Israel's security measures in the self-rule areas. This was done under the pretext of preventing military operations that may bring about a Likud victory. The 10-week closures imposed by Israel in the self-rule areas has not, so far, met with effective official opposition. The Labour government has now allowed certain goods into, and out of, the self-rule areas as part of a calculated process to ensure calm on Palestinian streets, but without letting the situation have an effect in Israel.

The PNA believes that it can reach a peace set-

tlement with a Labour government, but not with Likud or other right-wing parties. In fact, a Likud victory would be a nightmare in the eyes of the PNA. However, it is this same threat that prompted certain elements in the Palestinian arena to criticise the overzealous Palestinian official support of Peres and Labour.

This line of thinking, critical of the unconditional backing of Peres and his party, has disciples in the PNA and Fatah movement, the ruling Palestinian party.

Their arguments fall along one of two lines. Some see this full-scale backing as possibly detracting from Labour's popularity among Israeli voters who reject the notion of Palestinian interference in their domestic affairs. In addition, should Likud win, the PNA would find itself in a difficult position.

Others go as far as to claim that a Likud victory will be more beneficial to the peace process in the coming stage. They keep reminding Palestinians that it was Labour which occupied Arab lands in 1967, annexed Jerusalem, began the settlement construction programme and invented the policy of expelling unwanted Palestinians. They also add that the Camp David Accords were signed when Likud ruled in Israel, and that the Madrid peace conference was convened also while the Likud was in power.

The most popular argument, however, among those Palestinians who oppose the backing of the Israeli Labour Party is that Labour is opportunistic. It says yes to peace and at the same time imposes a blockade on the self-rule areas and declares war on Lebanon. Likud, they maintain, at least has a clear policy. Moreover, the peace process is irreversible — Likud knows this. If Likud comes to power, they argue, the Palestinians may be able to win friends on the international arena who are also staunch supporters of Labour. As it stands, Labour now monopolises all the international support.

In either case, the debate still rages on in the Palestinian arena, despite the official stand clearly favouring Labour. And, while those opposing factions in the PNA have been forced to defer to a moderate official stand, the questions they raised in their campaign may still be pertinent: What if Likud really wins?

Hamas feels the heat

Wracked by internal divisions and a continued clampdown, Hamas is getting caught up in the frenzy of Israel's pre-election fever. **Samia Nikrumah** reports

The PLO-Israeli agreements were sold to the Israeli public with the understanding that the PLO would clamp down on the Islamic resistance movement of Hamas. The growing influence of Hamas in the Gaza Strip and the West Bank during the Intifada years had persuaded Israel to accept the PLO as a negotiating partner. Subsequent events reveal that though Israel, in collaboration with the Palestine National Authority (PNA), has resorted to all possible means to diminish Hamas' influence, the movement remains a force to reckon with. Many analysts believe that Hamas might end up determining the outcome of the Israeli elections by suspending, or resuming, its military operations.

Last Friday, Ezzeddin Al-Qassem, the military wing of Hamas, issued a statement declaring that it would refrain from carrying out military operations until the Israeli elections are over if the PNA stops pursuing its members. On Monday, Mahmoud Al-Zahar, Hamas spokesman in Gaza, called on Al-Qassem to halt its military operations pending the elections. This move created a rift with Hamas leaders abroad.

Ibrahim Ghoshe, Hamas spokesman in Amman, accused Al-Zahar of speaking for himself rather than Hamas. Ghoshe told the London-based Arabic daily *Al-Hayat* that the legitimate leaders of Hamas are Ahmed Yassin, Abdel-Fattah Dokhan, Abdel-Rahman Al-Rantissi and Ibrahim Maqadmeh — all held in Israeli and PNA prisons. Ghoshe added that he fears Al-Zahar will come to the same fate as Emad Al-Falouji, a former founder of Hamas' military wing and now a member of the newly formed Palestinian cabinet. He added that: "Resistance operations will continue as long as the occupation continues."

On Tuesday Al-Zahar told *Al-Ahram Weekly* that his statements did not reflect a personal position. Commenting on Ghoshe's statements, he said that he refuses to be drawn into a wrangling match with his counterpart in Amman. "Reactions from inside the territories are the proof of my credibility," he said. Al-Zahar quoted Al-Qassem's 18 May statement: "We strongly reject the content of the false statement issued this week under the name of Hamas which criticised Mahmoud Al-Zahar, one of the political leaders of the movement in the Gaza Strip."

Defending his position, Al-Zahar said that it was in Hamas' interest not to carry out any attacks before Israel's general elections. "As an Islamic movement, we do not back Zionist candidates, be they Likud or Labour. If we appear to be helping either party, our credibility would be compromised." The political climate inside the self-rule areas has highlighted the growing differences between the leaders of Hamas inside and outside. Inside Gaza, Hamas is a contest for power and popularity, but is subject to many constraints. Unlike Hamas leaders abroad, those inside have a lot at stake. They aim to influence policies and events within a given situation governed by many other factors, not least of which their relationship with the PNA.

Hamas' popularity among the Palestinian public in the West Bank and Gaza depends partly on its opposition to the current peace process. Barring suicide operations in the pre-election days, Hamas may become indirectly involved in the peace settlement if Labour wins.

Al-Zahar's latest conciliatory gesture is in line

with the changing strategy of the movement's political wing, which began with the return of the PLO leadership to the self-rule areas. This became evident during the Palestinian election campaign. During the January Palestinian elections, Hamas supported independent Islamic candidates who it hoped would act as go-betweens with the PNA and the movement in future dialogues.

The shift was further consolidated with the official establishment of the National Islamic Salvation Party (NISP) last March, made up primarily of ex-Hamas members. The NISP's aim is to participate in political life inside the self-rule areas through the preservation of a network of social and religious services. It was reported recently that the NISP has asked the PNA for the education or social affairs portfolio.

Paradoxically, Hamas' political wing appears to be softening its tone at a time when Hamas activists are confronted with the ever growing threat from both the Israeli and PNA security forces. Since February's suicide bombings, the PNA has adopted a harsher attitude towards Hamas by arresting 900 Islamic activists including Al-Zahar who was subsequently released. Around 300 activists still languish in Palestinian prisons, according to Al-Zahar.

The Israeli government is under pressure from some quarters to reinstate the condition of extraditing Hamas suspects arrested by the PNA to Israel. With a week to go before general elections, the Labour-led government wishes to appeal to its public more than ever. Israeli forces continue to arrest and pursue Islamic activists within PNA-controlled areas, with little objection from the PNA. This week, Israel arrested Hassan Salameh, a leading Al-Qassem guerrilla in Hebron who was alleged to have masterminded three of the four suicide bombings in Israel last February. The latest spate of arrests included 19 activists in Arab East Jerusalem on Tuesday.

More importantly, Hamas senses a backlash as support for suicide bombings dwindles and the closure of the self-rule areas continues. A poll of 1,397 West Bank and Gaza residents showed that support among Palestinians for attacks against Israel dropped from 32 per cent in June 1995 to eight per cent last March, when the poll was taken.

The wish of Hamas leaders in Gaza to improve relations with the PNA is an attempt to avert a scenario that Israel hopes to see. Israel has not ceased to remind the PNA that Hamas poses a challenge to its authority and that of Arafat. Al-Zahar confirmed to the *Weekly* that the political leadership of Hamas in Gaza sought a meeting on Monday with the PNA. "It was simply to ask for the release of some 300 Islamic activists in PNA prisons, most of whom are Hamas members," he said.

It remains to be seen whether further meetings will follow. Past experiences of PNA-Hamas dialogues were fraught with difficulties. Last year's talks between the PNA and Hamas were originally requested by Rabin. After his demise, the Israeli government lost interest in the dialogue, and so did the PNA. The PNA-Hamas rapprochement might have been a valuable publicity ploy to unite Palestinians prior to the Palestinian elections and in anticipation of further Israeli redeployment in the West Bank a few months ago. In the run-up to the Israeli elections, the PNA would rather isolate Hamas to earn Israeli approval and bolster Shimon Peres' chances of being re-elected.

Baghdad bends to pressure

In an attempt to bolster its devastated economy, Iraq signed the long-awaited United Nations oil-for-food deal despite its tough conditions. **Sherine Bahaa** reports on the agreement and gauges reactions

After three and a half months of protracted negotiations, Iraq and the UN signed an agreement allowing the sale of Iraqi oil for humanitarian purposes this week. Baghdad had previously opposed the deal, convinced that it undermined Iraqi sovereignty.

The agreement, known as the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU), allows Baghdad to sell \$2 billion worth of its oil every six months to buy food and medicine and ease the impact of the 1990 economic embargo. It is estimated that the accord, which allows Iraqi oil back into international markets, will be implemented within four to eight weeks.

The UN has stipulated that Iraq's oil revenues be closely monitored by the UN and used solely for humanitarian supplies. Iraq has agreed to offer diplomatic immunity to those monitoring the distribution of the food and medicine.

A few days before the deal was signed on Monday, CNN broadcast a US human rights organisation report that exposed the deteriorating conditions in Iraq, hit by almost six years of economic sanctions. The report numbered the deaths of Iraqi children as a result of the sanctions at around 500,000.

Introduced after Iraq's invasion of Kuwait in 1990, the sanctions have barred all trade with Iraq except for the import of food, medicine and agricultural machinery. Basic medicine is too expensive for most people.

A week before Iraqi President Saddam Hussein approved the draft UN agreement, trade was stagnant. Shoppers and traders had actually blamed the fluctuating value of their currency on the protracted talks. Earlier in the negotiations, positive remarks from either the UN or Baghdad would strengthen the deal's value.

Hossein Issa, an Egyptian professor of international law, criticised what he perceived as unjust and tough UN conditions by which the Iraqi regime now must abide. "The US insisted on introducing conditions that encroach on the Iraqis' own sovereignty," he said.

According to Issa, the US was being intransigent since "Iraq's entry into the oil market will be a drawback to the US since the price of oil will decrease." Oil revenues usually filter back to the US through its companies in the Gulf region.

According to political observers, the sanctions have overstepped their mandate as they are now diplomatic as well as political. A lawyer who researched economic conditions in Iraq over the last six years said that limited military sanctions would not have "caused such hardships to the people."

"Sanctions are not undermining the Iraqi president. It is the Iraqi people who are weakened by the sanctions," one diplomat said. "But they [the Iraqi people] are blaming the West, not Saddam."

The US and the UK pushed for the renewal of the sanctions in the UN Security Council's periodic review every 60 days.

"Pressure is a crucial factor," said Issa. "The isolation and containment of Iraq has always been a US policy priority."

He explained that the US does not want Iraq to obstruct the peace process by working against the US goal of maintaining Israeli hegemony in the region.

True or not, six years of dire conditions have proven that economic sanctions, political isolation and a strong US military presence in neighbouring countries have failed to significantly alter the Iraqi regime's position.

According to Issa, people cannot revolt against their regime under the pressure and hegemony of external powers. "People support their regimes even if they are oppressive. They cannot revolt for the external intervenor's sake," he said.

The US is turning up the heat by turning to radio transmissions. The goal is to appeal directly to the Iraqi population, thereby promoting political change. Inaugurated in Kuwait, the Voice of America station is 12 times more powerful than any permitted to operate in the US and will be heard inside Iraq.

Free media are one of the main taboos in Iraq. All means of communication in Iraq are under the regime's strict control. Though US broadcasting might have some impact, Issa thinks that the US does not want to see a change of regime in Iraq. "The US wants to destroy Iraq since it is the only Arab country, together with Egypt, that can stand up to Israeli hegemony in the region," he said. "Marginalising Egypt, keeping Syria out of the Arab forum and isolating Iraq, are all part of ensuring that US goal."

Other analysts say Washington hopes that as Saddam's capitulation on the oil deal appears incompatible with his past resistance, it will signal his weakness in the eyes of the Iraqi public and eventually bring down Saddam's regime. Baghdad has to submit to the UN a detailed distribution plan of humanitarian goods which must contain a special provision for Kurds in northern Iraq.

For his part, Saddam Hussein closed his eyes to Turkish raids in northern Iraq in return for his neighbour's mediation to improve relations between Baghdad and Israel. After Turkey signed a strategic agreement with Israel some weeks ago, it halted Saddam's attempt to woo the US through Israeli channels. According to the agreement, most of Iraq's oil is to be exported via a double Turkish pipeline, and the rest through Iraq's Gulf terminal, also under UN supervision. Iraq hopes that a third route via Syria will be used.

On the Arab front, Iraq wants to improve its ties with Jordan, a former ally turned adversary. "Iraq is ready for any cooperation with Jordan, whether through the exchange of visits, consultations, issuing of joint statements or any other formula that would lead to a rapprochement and understanding between both states," Saadoun Hammadi, Iraqi parliamentary speaker, was quoted as saying.

Jordan, which sympathised with Iraq in the 1991 Gulf War, has become a bastion of anti-Baghdad activity. It has allowed the Iraqi opposition group Al-Wifaq Al-Watani (National Conciliation) to open an office in its capital Amman and has permitted US warplanes to use bases on its territory to enforce a Western-imposed no-fly zone in southern Iraq.

Israel violates ceasefire

A LEBANESE woman was injured by shrapnel Monday when the Israeli army fired several rounds of artillery at an area near the village of Kfar Tibnit, outside the Israeli-occupied "security zone". A day earlier, two Hezbollah guerrillas were killed and one Israeli soldier wounded during fighting, which broke out when an Israeli patrol spotted Hezbollah guerrillas near Beaufort castle, inside the so-called security zone. Hezbollah said fighters used rockets and machine guns to ambush the Israeli patrol.

The woman was the first civilian casualty since Israel and Hezbollah pledged last month not to target civilians. The Israeli shelling violated the 27 April ceasefire ending Israel's 17-day onslaught which left more than 170 people dead in South Lebanon.

Meanwhile, in Washington, negotiators representing Syria, Lebanon, Israel, France, and the US, continued talks on monitoring the ceasefire between Israel and Hezbollah. A final accord, intended to protect civilians and halt the exchange of missiles between Hezbollah and Israel, has not yet been reached. France and the US will share, in rotation, chairmanship of the monitoring team.

Yilmaz has second thoughts

TURKISH Prime Minister Mesut Yilmaz, fighting to keep his fragile coalition in power against a serious challenge by Islamists, questioned the value of a military training accord with Israel that has angered Muslim and Arab countries.

Turkish newspapers yesterday quoted Yilmaz as calling a closed meeting of his Motherland Party that the secret Turkish-Israeli pact, leaked last month to Turkish media, had done more harm than good. "The harm of this accord has outweighed its advantages. We are working on it. This has to be corrected," Yilmaz was quoted as saying.

On Saturday, Turkish President Suleyman Demirel escaped an assassination attempt by a lone gunman who said he was protesting the military agreement. Demirel was in Izmit, 50 kilometres east of Istanbul, to inaugurate several factories. A police officer and a journalist were injured.

Royal Netherlands Embassy Cairo VACANCY PER 15 SEPTEMBER 1996 for a GENDER AND DEVELOPMENT OFFICER

The Netherlands Embassy in Cairo is seeking candidates for the position of a local Gender and Development Officer to assist the First Secretary for Gender and Development in the implementation of the Netherlands Gender and Development Policy within the framework of the Netherlands-Egyptian Development Cooperation Programme. The officer will work under supervision of the First Secretary for Gender and Development and report directly to her with the following responsibilities:

- To assist in the operationalisation of gender mainstreaming in the project cycle including preparation of appraisal memoranda, assessment of progress reports, drafting and assessment of Terms of Reference for missions and consultants, selection and advise with regard to consultants.
- To assist in and contribute to the strengthening of gender expertise and orientation in relevant projects.
- To identify, process and monitor activities funded through the Local Women Fund.
- To look after the relevant documentation in a systematic manner.
- To contribute towards periodical reports on the progress in the implementation of the Netherlands Gender and Development policy within the framework of the Netherlands-Egyptian Development Cooperation Programme.
- To support and assist the First Secretary for Gender and Development in any other duties as required.

Qualifications

The preferred candidate should have the following qualifications:

- MA or equivalent degree in a development related discipline with proven affinity to gender issues.
- Five years of prior professional experience in the development sector, including experience in development planning and programming.
- Knowledge of and affinity to the NGO sector in Egypt.
- Ability to write clearly and concisely in English under tight deadlines.
- Excellent knowledge of and experience with Wordperfect 5.0 (or later version).
- Willingness to acquire a working knowledge of the Dutch language.
- Preferably of Egyptian nationality.

Applications including a detailed curriculum vitae and the names of two references should be sent within three weeks after publication to:

Mrs. Joke Buringa
First Secretary Gender and Development
Development Cooperation Section
Netherlands Embassy
18 Hassan Sabri Street
Zamalek, Cairo
Fax: 341 5249

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Al-Ahram: A Diwan of contemporary life

Florence Nightingale, perhaps the most illustrious nurse in history, formed a battalion of nurses who, during the Crimean War (1854-56) risked life and limb to rush to the rescue of the combatants, regardless of whose side they were fighting on. Her selfless humanitarianism became legend in its time. Hardly had the ink dried on the Paris treaty that ended the war than the drive began to give Nightingale's calling a legal framework. The product was the Geneva Convention signed in 1864 by all the major powers of the era, marking the official birth of the most famous philanthropic organisation in the history of mankind: the Red Cross.

The convention stipulates that all parties in war must guarantee the safety of ambulances, hospitals, medical personnel and all those engaged in the service of aiding victims of war. Individuals thus engaged would wear a distinguishing emblem: the symbol of Geneva — a red cross on a white background.

Egypt was not far removed from these developments. Indeed, it sent a 12,000-man force to fight alongside the Turkish forces in the Crimean War and one can be certain some of them were recipients of the philanthropy of Nightingale and her colleagues. In fact, they may well have been the first to advocate her calling when they returned to Egypt.

In addition, Egypt's large European communities that grew at an astounding speed during this period were naturally devoted to events in their home countries, particularly given the many ways in which the continent embroiled itself at the time. It was only natural, therefore, that the various communities would rally to enlist donations for their homeland, a good deal of which went to the Red Cross.

At the same time, a significant number of Egyptians took up residence in Europe, some as political exiles after the fall of Cairo to the British occupation and others as members of study missions abroad or other cultural missions. They were, therefore, able to experience at first hand this humanitarian side of Western culture and undoubtedly they hoped it could be imitated in their own country. Among the first wave of these individuals was the illustrious Sheikh Mohamed Abdou, who left Egypt in 1882 and spent several years in voluntary exile in Paris. Mohamed Abdou was the chairman of the first committee to call for the formation of the Red Cross. There was also Fathi Zaghloul — brother to the famous Egyptian nationalist leader, Saad Zaghloul — who had also spent a stretch of time in Paris in order to complete his doctorate in law.

These individuals were instrumental in some capacity in the formation of the Egyptian Red Crescent Society must come as a shock to those who know something of its history. What is commonly known is that the Red Crescent was founded in October 1911, that it was headed by Sheikh Ali Yusef, owner of *Al-Mu'ayyid* newspaper and that it received the patronage of the Khedive Abbas II and other members of the royal family. It is also commonly known that it was founded in response to a war that erupted on Egypt's western border: the Ottoman-Italian (or Tripoli) war. Italy's campaign to carve off Libya from the Ottoman Empire provoked a furor among Egyptians who attempted to volunteer to fight alongside the forces of the Supreme Porte. Prevented from doing so by the British occupation authorities, their only alternative was to seek to lend humanitarian aid. In this they succeeded with the founding of the Red Crescent which sent three medical missions to the front, and

the archives are replete with the communications between London and Rome sent in order to insure these missions safe passage.

While this may be the textbook version of the history of the Red Crescent, *Al-Ahram's* archives tell us that its origins date back some 15 years earlier. Indeed its first certificate of birth was issued by Ahmed Fathi Zaghloul who sent the following notice to *Al-Ahram* which featured it on the first page of its 10 May 1896 edition.

"On Tuesday, 28 April 1896 a meeting was held in the home of Ahmed Suyufi Pasha in Abbasiya. The meeting was attended by Amin Filki Pasha, director of the royal cabinet, Mohamed Maher Pasha, the governor of Cairo, Sheikh Mohamed Abdou, judge in the court of appeals, Prosecutor General Yusef Suleiman Bek, Sheikh Abdel-Rahim El-Demerdash, the Haffi Mohamed El-Helw, deputy representative for Moroccan affairs, Abdel Rahim Bek Higazi, a notable in the capital, Shimon Arbib and Chief Magistrate Ahmed Fathi Zaghloul. The above individuals met to form a committee the function of which is to enlist contributions on behalf of wounded soldiers and the families and orphans of those who died in battle. The committee, which will be under the patronage of His Royal Highness the Khedive, has elected Mohamed Abdou as its chairman, Ahmed Suyufi as its treasurer and Fathi Zaghloul as its secretary. Notice will be issued inviting the contributions of benevolent and charitable individuals."

This announcement alone gives us much important information. Firstly, the names reveal a broad representation of social and commercial interests: large landowners such as Ahmed Suyufi Pasha in whose home the meeting was held, prominent merchants such as Higazi Bek, senior government officials and religious dignitaries, not to mention those eminent intellectuals who took on the responsibilities that would bring the society to reality.

Secondly, it appeared that the patronage of the Khedive would be more than in name only. Abbas II would take a personal interest in the society's welfare. Some of the members of the committee were close to the ruler, and we learn that two days after the committee was formed, "they were honoured to be received by His Royal Highness who expressed his keen and sympathetic support for the endeavour and who was the first to demonstrate his goodwill by offering a generous contribution."

Thirdly, rare in the history of national associations of the time, there was no European representation, a phenomenon that is all the more odd in this instance given the European origins of the idea. Perhaps this is due to the fact that the religious standards adopted for the organisation that emerged from the Geneva Convention would not be appropriate to an Egyptian context. Instead, the Egyptian society chose for its emblem a more apt religious symbol — the crescent — even though it retained the red colour. Significantly, only a few weeks before this society was founded, the Baron Felix de Menasse tried to found an Egyptian chapter of the Red Cross. The idea, however, was not well received and was soon forgotten.

Finally, that the society was to help "the wounded and the families and orphans of those killed in battle" indicates that the Red Crescent, like the Red Cross, was an expression of the humanitarian counter-face to the horrors and indignities of war. In this case, however, it was not the Crimean War, but the Anglo-Egyptian expedition in Sudan. Indeed, *Al-*

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It was the establishment of the International Committee of the Red Cross in 1864 that inspired the founding of its Egyptian counterpart, the Red Crescent Society. The idea of creating the Egyptian society was born at a meeting of senior officials, notables and intellectuals under the patronage of Khedive Abbas II exactly 100 years ago. The society began its work two years later. Dr Yunan Labib Rizq traces the birth of the society through reports published by the newspaper *Al-Ahram* in 1875

Ahram indicates that the drive for such a society began almost a year previously, during the period between the occupation of Dongola in 1896 to the fall of Khartoum in 1898. We note from the following *Al-Ahram* excerpts that the drive originated from the provinces.

On 24 May 1897, *Al-Ahram's* correspondent in Mansoura reports: "The day before yesterday, Sheikh Awad Taha and several notables of Mansoura hosted a charity benefit for the Red Crescent Society. Among the prominent guests present were the provincial directors from Dargahiya and Gharbiya, the deputy director, the chief of police and magistrates from the courts."

Evidently the spirit of goodwill infected the provincial director of Gharbiya who was present on this occasion, for less than two months later *Al-Ahram's* correspondent in Tanta reported a similar function held in the capital of this central Delta province.

If these benefits contributed to create the appropriate climate for the establishment of the society, the press, and notably *Al-Ahram*, was instrumental in promoting it. We select from among the many articles of the period the following item, entitled "The Red Crescent", that took up most of the second page in *Al-Ahram's* 19 April 1898 edition. After describing the function of the organisation, the author writes, "One can conceive of no higher duty than to lend one's support to this benevolent and humanitarian charitable organisation. The wounded in battle should be more deserving of our pity than any other human being and the families of those killed in action should have the first claim on our compassion and assistance. We have no doubt that patriotic citizens will hasten to serve humanity by enlisting their contributions to the wounded soldiers of the Egyptian army."

We detect in this article some differences between the nascent Red Crescent and the Red Cross. The focus was not so much on medical rescue in the field of battle. Not only were there few Egyptian nurses, it is difficult to imagine a contingent of Egyptian women travelling independently to the Sudan to give succour to wounded soldiers when tradition still confined Egyptian women to the hearth and home. Perhaps this explains the greater focus on helping the families of the victims and soliciting monetary contributions.

At the same time, one assumes that, while the British forces that participated in the Sudan expedition were tended to by the Red Cross, the same services were not available to the Egyptians. This would explain the need, not to open an Egyptian chapter of the Red Cross, but to found a society that

gave special attention to Egyptian forces.

It was perhaps the battle of Atbara, the last major engagement before the fall of Omdurman, that gave the final impetus to the creation of the Red Crescent. In fact, the casualties of this battle were relatively few — 10 killed and 90 wounded. Yet it was only 20 days later that Suyufi Pasha was to host the meeting that would give official birth to the organisation.

The new organisation was greatly feted — a reception with the khedive, a meeting with the prime minister, contributions of five pounds from each minister, a considerable amount in those days, an enthusiastic promotion campaign launched by *Al-Ahram* that brought in nearly 3,000 pounds. It was only natural after such auspicious beginnings that the founders should continue to build their society.

They held another meeting, this time in Suyufi Pasha's house in *El-Gharbiya*, in order to formulate a notice, signed by Sheikh Mohamed Abdou, which was in a sense a charter of the new organisation and therefore, deserves close reading.

The greater part of the notice was dedicated to explaining the motives for establishing the organisation. These were to care for "the distraught and helpless orphans and families of soldiers killed in action" and for "those wounded in the course of battle, but too disabled to gain a livelihood even if they recover, for these courageous men are to the people of this country."

It then enjoins all "patriotic Egyptians to lend their unstinting support to this noble endeavour... We urge all high-minded, valiant individuals to come forward with their donations to their brothers who have been the victims of war." Finally it suggests that all Egyptians can become active members in the society by collecting donations and sending them "to the treasurer in Cairo in return for a receipt as is the custom."

The search for crucial funding would be the society's major preoccupation, which is undoubtedly why *Al-Ahram* added its own appeal: "We hope all



Abbas Helmi II



Mohamed Abdou



Ali Youssef



Abdou El-Hamouli

Egyptians will hasten to participate and demonstrate those traits of generosity, human compassion and rectitude for which they are known."

In order to facilitate the collection process, the society organised two committees, one to solicit donations from "notables and dignitaries," and the other to "collect moneys from government departments from which many employees subscribed."

It is important to make several observations at this juncture. Charitable associations in those days were entirely dependent on donations; there was no concept of government funding or sponsorship. Perhaps this was due to the tight rein the occupation authorities kept on government reserves and expenditures. In the case of the Red Crescent, it might be because it was modeled on its sister organisation, the Red Cross, which also relied exclusively on donations. Yet, in Europe the capitalist system and a tradition of charity work were well-entrenched, whereas in Egypt, these had only just begun to take root in the latter half of the 19th century. Thus, there is no comparison between the sums of money put at the disposal of the Red Cross and that available to its Egyptian counterpart.

At any rate, for some time, *Al-Ahram* continued to suggest that prospects were bright for the Red Crescent and that donations were pouring in. It was quite common to come across such articles as the following:

"His Eminence, Prince Hussein Pasha Karmel, the uncle of His Royal Highness the Khedive, has launched a donation campaign toward which he himself contributed 25 pounds. He promised that he would also enlist the support of other members of the royal family and said that many employees in the government ministries have already made large contributions which deserve the fullest gratitude."

However, it was not long before *Al-Ahram* began to reveal that the process was in fact an uphill drive. Three weeks after the donation campaign opened, the newspaper admitted that all that had been collected up to then was 312 pounds and 75 piastres. The sense of disappointment was expressed by *Al-Ahram's* correspondent in Damanhur who heatedly reproached those who had the means at their disposal for their reluctance to lend a hand to the new society. He wrote, "Egypt has never known a more praiseworthy society or one with a nobler and more just cause. It is everyone's lawful duty to assist, for justice cannot permit for a country to create an army if only a segment of the population contributes to its support." He concludes that, in the future, he hopes "to see the commendable zeal of our notables and branches of the central committee extending throughout all the provinces in order to guarantee the success of this mission, God willing."

Gradually, news of the fledgling society began to disappear from the pages of *Al-Ahram*. Not only does it appear that the impetus of the initial fundraising campaign dwindled sharply, but the incentive for the drive was soon dispelled by the final victory over the Mahdist forces on 2 September 1898, four months after the society was created. It would not be until another war erupted 13 years later that this impetus would be renewed.

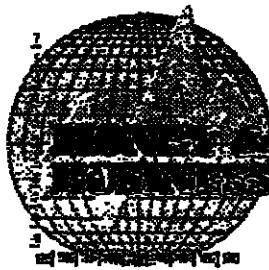
The author is a professor of history and head of *Al-Ahram* History Studies Centre.



Ukrainian delegation to visit Egypt

IN THE next few days, a Ukrainian delegation will pay a visit to Cairo with the aim of discussing means of enhancing trade ties with Egypt. Mohamed El-Arabi, head of the Chambers of Commerce Federation, stated that during the two sides' meeting, the economic reform programme in Egypt will be reviewed. For Egypt, the meeting will provide an opportunity to increase the potentiality of boosting Egyptian exports to the Ukraine.

MONEY & BUSINESS



NBE's leading role in fostering tourist development

IN LINE with the pioneering role in boosting real estate development, especially in the Sinai, the National Bank of Egypt (NBE) participated in establishing Oriental Resorts for Tourist Reconstruction, according to Companies Law No. 159 of 1981. The company aims at establishing a project south of Nabak overlooking the Gulf of Aqaba.

The project includes a four-star hotel, chalets and villas with total capacities of 575 rooms in addition to other hotel services namely, restaurants, theatres, playgrounds, swimming pools, gymnasiums, etc.

The company's issued capital totals LE300m. distributed over 300,000 shares valuing LE100 each. NBE's subscription amounts to 24 per cent against 41 per cent

for Al-Ahly Co. for Real Estate Development, 25 per cent for Oriental Weavers Co and 10 per cent for Engineer Hussein Faeek Sabour.

The company's headquarters shall be in South Sinai Governorate and the board of directors may establish branches, subsidiaries or agents thereof in Egypt or abroad. The term of office is fifty years starting from the date of registration in the commercial register.

In fact, NBE's equity participation has mounted to LE1.2bn covering 85 projects (including 12 tourist projects) as of 30 June 1995. The said projects cover various economic activities with total capital of LE10bn (of which tourist projects account for some 5 per cent).

Egyptian-Saudi protocol

THE JOINT Egyptian-Saudi Committee held a 3-day meeting following *Eid El-Adha*. Amir Moussa, Egyptian foreign minister and his Saudi counterpart Prince Saud Al-Faisal, chaired the three-day meetings which sought solutions for problems facing Egyptian manpower in the Saudi kingdom.

The committee's agenda included facilitating procedures of issuing visas for expatriates' families, besides a discussion on the end-of-term payment, as some employers exercise pressure over their employees to forfeit either their half or full month end-of-term payment.

The two sides also discussed means of removing barriers hampering free trade.

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Quality control conference

NEXT Sunday, a 3-day quality control conference will be held at the Cairo International Conference Centre. The conference will be chaired by Suliman Rida, minister of industry, and Hussein El-Gammal, chairman of the Social Fund for Development. A group of experts in quality control management will also participate in the proceedings. High-ranking officials will take part in the evening seminars.

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A question of style

When the British Conservative Party suffered its second worst local election defeat earlier this month, no one seemed surprised — not even the Tories, who were quite content that their defeat was less than had been anticipated in opinion polls. The defeat, however justified, was a heavy one, strengthening the suggestion that the next British government — to be elected at any time within a year — will be a Labour one, led by the rising star of British politics, Tony Blair.

Conservative politicians have pointed out that the recent polls were held in England only, not across the United Kingdom, and that local election results do not necessarily indicate the pattern of voting in general elections. But such comforting wisdom has not drowned the fact that the Conservative Party faces the most serious challenge from the Labour Party since Margaret Thatcher led the Tories to power in 1979.

It is often claimed that the reason Labour has been making such progress lately is that it has abandoned its traditional left-wing rhetoric and embraced a centre-ground, non-ideological agenda. Labour today promises neither renationalisation, nor generous welfare spending, nor even to tax the rich as heavily as was once assumed to be fair.

But does this confirm — as Tory politicians tend to insist these days — the soundness of economic policies adopted by the Conservative governments of the last 17 years? The answer is: not necessarily.

It is true that Britain is today the most appealing country in Europe for foreign investment. It is also true that it has the lowest inflation rate in Europe, that its unemployment figures are falling and that its currency is stable. But to think that these figures are all that is needed to win votes is precisely what makes the Conservative Party today seem out of touch and what puts Labour so far in the lead. The reality is that elections are no longer fought on traditional economic and social policy issues, but rather on style, image, approach and discourse.

British politics has traditionally been dominated by a struggle between the leftist Labour and rightist Conservative parties. Now, Ziad Bahaeddin argues, political power does not even lie mainly with politicians

It was under the late Labour leader John Smith, who died two years ago, that the big transformation of the Labour Party began. The basic reason behind it was the realisation that the Conservative Party would not be defeated on economic argument alone and that traditional left-wing economic policies would only bring about another humiliating election defeat for Labour.

The swing in the electorate would occur, it seemed, when the voters were presented not with alternative economic policies, but with an alternative style of political leadership which used a modern discourse. If the votes were won during the 1980s on matters of efficiency and profitability, the votes of the 1990s were going to be attracted to an overall impression of trust and respect. And on these matters, the Conservative Party was vulnerable because, irrespective of the content of its policies, it had acquired the image of an old, unaring, perhaps even decadent, party. Stories of corruption, sex scandals and excessive incomes involving Tory ministers would bring down the Conservative Party, not the privatisation of industries or the reduction in welfare benefits.

This does not mean that British politics has become void of context, nor that it has caught up with American-style public relations acrobatics. On the contrary, the political debate in the United Kingdom is still vibrant, rich and as intriguing as ever. In fact, the change that occurred in the political debate is a sign of admirable maturity and sophistication. The emphasis is no longer on left-wing versus right-wing social and economic policies. The debates are no longer on socialism versus capitalism, nor on the conflict between the working class and the bourgeoisie.

Instead, the current emphasis is about how

society as a whole is viewed and how its problems are addressed. It is about the community versus the individual, conservation versus wasteful resource utilisation, European identity versus national pride, consumers versus producers, central administration versus devolved community powers; it is about the environment, the treatment of minorities and gender rights.

It is precisely for this reason that neither Labour nor the Liberal Democrats, Britain's third largest political party, see any benefit in declaring fundamentally new policies. What Labour in particular is really offering is a younger generation of politicians, who seem to be more caring, more sensitive and more trustworthy than their opponents.

The other, perhaps more dramatic, transformation in British politics today is the decline of the parties themselves. The trend is unmistakable: less people today vote in national elections, know about the parties' election promises or even care about them as they did before.

It would be tempting to say that this is due to a general feeling that politicians are not to be trusted and that the political game has become an exercise in hypocrisy and deceit. Tempting perhaps, but untrue: British politics today is less tarnished than in most countries of the world and is even less so than it was itself some 20 years ago. If occasional scandals of corruption and misuse of authority keep troubling the current government, they are more than offset by a vigorous media and an independent judiciary.

So what is shrinking the importance of political parties? The answer is simple: parties, and politicians, are less interesting because the electorate has realised that they actually have

much less power than they used to and much less influence on public life than they claim.

Constitutionally, nothing has changed. Britain is still governed from parliament by the party with the absolute majority. But the power acquired by the media in the last few years has made journalists and editors often more powerful than members of parliament. Those with enough power to affect the financial markets — the fund managers, the brokers and the currency dealers — can wield more power and can influence the market more than the chancellor of the exchequer or the governor of the Bank of England.

Consumer societies, charity organisations and pressure groups are capable of stirring public opinion and seriously threatening orderly public life more than any single political party or trade union can. And unelected quangos (quasi-autonomous non-governmental organisations) control a substantial amount of public funds. In short, political parties have become only one aspect of British political life, often overshadowed by more influential players.

Undoubtedly, party politics will remain at the centre of the British political system. But in Britain, as in the rest of Europe, there has been in the last few years a fundamental restructuring of society and a reformulation of the social and political values associated with it. Long-established elements of political interaction such as class, ethnicity, the urban-rural divide and national consciousness have evolved so much in the last 20 years that they make traditional political rhetoric a real anachronism. Eventually, there may be a return to traditional party politics, but only after the new centres of power have emerged and the new battle lines have been drawn. Until then, what happens in general elections may be dramatic, but will not be that significant.

Major's vision for Northern Ireland

BRITISH Prime Minister John Major told the Irish Republican Army (IRA) last week that the British government would not demand immediate IRA disarmament when all-party talks start this summer. Britain and Ireland maintain, however, that the IRA must restore its ceasefire if its political arm, Sinn Féin, is to be allowed to join in negotiations on peace and the political future of Northern Ireland that are due to begin on 10 June.



The IRA ended its 17-month ceasefire on 9 February with an explosion in London's Docklands area and followed it with a series of bomb attacks in the British capital. The resumption of hostilities indicated that the organisation was frustrated that Major had been stalling on the commencement of all-party talks since 1994. Sinn Féin leader Gerry Adams has expressed his concern that the June negotiations will be merely a conference on IRA disarmament, or decommissioning.

Major is under pressure to achieve a political solution to the Northern Irish problem so that he can give his ruling Conservative Party a re-election campaign a much-needed boost. Opinion polls place the Tories a long way behind Tony Blair's Labour Party in the run-up to general elections which must take place some time within the coming year.

The following are extracts from an article by John Major which was published in The Irish Times on 16 May

I want to see peace in Northern Ireland soon. So do the people of Northern Ireland. The road to an agreed and lasting settlement has been, and will continue to be, long and painstaking.

The last few months have seen encouraging progress. The all-party talks starting on 10 June are the first substantive negotiations since 1992. Meanwhile all the major parties, and many smaller ones, will take part in the elections in Northern Ireland on 30 May. The elections will prepare the way for the talks through the mandate to negotiate they give to the elected representatives.

Each successful party will choose its negotiating team from among its representatives. All the elected representatives will also be eligible to sit in a Forum designed to promote dialogue and mutual negotiations. The Forum cannot determine the course of the negotiations, but can make an important contribution in promoting dialogue between the parties and stimulating wider public involvement.

Once the elections are over, the route to the negotiations is clear, direct and automatic. And let me be absolutely clear about the British government's intention to ensure that these negotiations will be a genuine and serious effort to reach a comprehensive settlement, covering all the issues of concern and acceptable to all concerned. The purpose of the negotiations is arrangements for the future government of Northern Ireland, within a framework of stable relationships within the island of Ireland and between the peoples of these islands, which can command the widest possible acceptability, accommodate diversity and provide for the necessary mutual reconciliation.

The British and Irish governments have made absolutely clear that they want all the parties in Northern Ireland to be at the negotiations. But they have made it just as clear that, without an unequivocal restoration of the IRA ceasefire, Sinn Féin cannot take their place in the negotiations. The point is simple. All the participants in the negotiations must be able to show their commitment to exclusively peaceful means and to the democratic process. Sinn Féin cannot do so with any credibility if the organisation with which they are linked is continuing violence.

The British and Irish governments have agreed that all participants in the negotiations will have to make clear at the beginning of the talks their total and absolute commitment to the principles of democracy and non-violence. Decommissioning will also need to be addressed at the beginning of the talks.

This is a formidable challenge, among many other formidable challenges. But, like the others, I believe that it can be met.

European sceptics galore

With the projected European Monetary Union looking less of a possibility each day, there is much scepticism about the continent's future, writes Hosny Abdel-Rehim from Paris

The European Commission's recent publication of grim economic growth forecasts has shed renewed doubts on many countries' abilities to meet the three-per-cent budget deficit criterion for achieving the European Monetary Union (EMU) by 1999. "The average European Union (EU) growth rate this year may fall to 1.5 or 1.6 per cent — well down on earlier forecasts. The figures for next year will determine which countries join the single currency bloc," reported the *Guardian*.

For next year, the commission predicted a more optimistic average growth figure of 2.4 per cent — on the basis of which approximately half the EU member states would qualify for the EMU. The European commissioner for monetary affairs, Yves Thibault de Silguy, said that France, Germany, Ireland, Luxembourg, Finland, the Netherlands and Denmark would meet Maastricht conditions, while Sweden and Austria would move closer to the target.

French President Jacques Chirac has become one of Europe's most vocal salesmen of the EMU. During a promotional tour of England last

week, he urged the government to jump on the Maastricht bandwagon because Britain, France and other countries required "a strong Europe, an influential Europe, a Europe capable of playing its role in the world". And this could only be realised in a "Europe in which the voice of the United Kingdom is heard", added Chirac.

Despite Chirac's expressed confidence in monetary union, earlier French government attempts to reduce France's budget deficit by slashing social security met with political disaster last winter — provoking a wave of strikes that brought hundreds of thousands to the streets. At the time, popular resistance to the proposed austerity measures prompted senior EU officials to predict that the EMU's future could be decided on the streets of Paris.

Commenting on the people's fury, Ignacio Ramonet, editor of the prestigious *Le Monde Diplomatique*, wrote: "Everywhere citizens are asking themselves what interest there is in building Europe on the ruins of the welfare state, on social regression?"

Undeterred by the last winter of discontent, French Prime

Minister Alain Juppé told parliament on 14 May that he intended to shed "layers of fat" from the civil service to cut the public sector budget deficit. Although Juppé did not disclose the specifics of his retrenchment plan, Finance Minister Jean Arthuis said that he sought about \$11.55 billion in savings. And government sources mentioned the potential loss of 30,000 civil service jobs by the year 2000.

Venting his anger at the prime minister's remarks, former Socialist Prime Minister Laurent Fabius wondered whether Juppé was talking about policemen, nurses or teachers, when he referred to "layers of fat" in the civil service. "May we respectfully ask the prime minister what he means by this elegant term?" Fabius blasted in the Socialist parliamentary group's newsletter.

The workers' response to Juppé's latest proposal, as well as to the EU's continent-wide privatisation and deregulation plans, was swift and to the point. Major unions organised a national 24-hour strike for 4 June to protest the projected partial privatisation of France Telecom, the public

telephone monopoly. The main gas and electricity unions will strike on 5 June to demonstrate against the EU-sponsored deregulation drive.

Moreover, the militant railway workers — who played a key role in bringing life to a standstill last winter — plan to march on 6 June. The Communist CGT union strongly denounced the government's decision to "take the axe to public services" and asked their membership to join the railway workers' protest. The way things stand now, Juppé's recent announcements may very well trigger a replay of last November's scenario.

In Germany, workers have already taken to the streets. Chancellor Helmut Kohl's decision to adopt austerity measures drew out more than 30,000 demonstrators last week and elicited hostility from the opposition Social Democratic Party. Despite such reactions, most European governments are determined to go ahead with policies aimed at reducing social costs. Even Sweden, where for many decades people have been accustomed to the government providing an array of social guarantees, has joined the

trend. Germany has started "reducing salaries during sick leave" and other cuts are in view. Kohl has recently urged Germans to give up some of their privileges and cut down on all fringe benefits.

Among the G7, the world's seven richest nations, the United States alone has succeeded in reactivating business and creating new job opportunities on a scale which has precipitated a drop in unemployment levels to 5.6 per cent. In both France and Germany, however, unemployment levels have reached 10 per cent. A recent article in the German press entitled "America: You are always the best!" advocated a "fitness programme" for the German economy.

The European Employment Pact, which was concluded in Brussels recently, is an initiative designed to initiate negotiations between management and trade unions on four main issues: the system of employment, labour costs, rehabilitation and education, and the dynamics of creating new job opportunities. The negotiations are aimed at averting large-scale negative public reaction to the measures

which governments are determined to adopt to make their countries meet the EMU criteria. German political experts recommend that the austerity measures, which invariably hit the working poor, should be designed to "avoid the French scenario" of social unrest.

The effects of such policies are quite conspicuous on the streets of cities like Paris, London and Frankfurt. Beggars on street corners and in tube stations are almost as numerous as in Third World cities. The ranks of the homeless and of people seeking shelter in churches and public buildings are swelling. The phenomenon is generally explained as being an outcome of the restructuring of industry, a process responsible for driving large numbers of unqualified workers out of the market and for closing down many uncompetitive businesses. Others interpret this phenomenon as a reckless exercise in profiteering, without regard for any social responsibility. There is general scepticism about the future, and uncertainty about the possibilities for progress seems to dominate the attitude of many.

Refugees return to rejection

Recent violent clashes between Serbs and Muslims have revealed how delicate the Bosnian peace is. Will the predicted mass influx of returning refugees upset the balance? Mariz Tadros reports

In recent weeks post-war Bosnia has witnessed a considerable number of potentially explosive incidents, as members of one ethnic group try to visit or return to homes now in the domain of former enemies. Under the Dayton peace accords, Bosnia-Herzegovina was divided into two entities, the Serb-controlled Republika Srpska and the Muslim-Croat Federation.

Pen Redmond, spokesman for the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) in Geneva, told *Al-Ahram Weekly* that there was no indication that tensions would subside so long as refugees attempted to exercise their right of return. "The situation has been escalating for the last three to four weeks. We had dozens of groups who wanted to cross the inter-entity boundary line but who were refused permission. Nine out of 10 requests have been blocked," he said. The UNHCR has been the leading agency responsible for the provision of humanitarian relief and the return of refugees, but the recent mass wave of returning refugees is turning out to be more of a security concern than anything else.

At the end of April, a group of Bosnian Muslims from Sarajevo went to visit the graves of relatives and friends in Trnovo, a town to the southwest of Sarajevo in what is now Serb territory. Assured by foreign peacekeepers of their right to free movement, 500 Muslims set out towards their destination. Halfway between Sarajevo and Trnovo, they were forced to the floor as the buses they were travelling in were smashed up with clubs and shovels. According to news reports, an elderly group of 30 to 40 Serbs began the assault and, after a while, a crowd of 200 to 300 Serbs were taking part. At least one Muslim was killed in the incident.

The buses were being escorted from Sarajevo by four or five NATO tanks when they were attacked. Serb police attempted to stop the assault, but the tanks' personnel apparently did nothing to resist the assailants.

Redmond pointed out that, under the Dayton accords, NATO's Implementation Force (IFOR) has primary tasks, and supporting tasks. The protection of returning refugees is one of its supporting tasks; freedom of movement must be guaranteed and a safe environment should be ensured for the refugees' return. IFOR is also required to respond appropriately to any ethnic confrontations. Redmond refused to comment on whether the UNHCR considered IFOR's stance near Trnovo to be "appropriate".

Redmond was, however, quick to lash out at the Muslim, Croat and Serb authorities for not fulfilling

their obligations under the Dayton accords. He insisted that the Serbs were not the only ones blocking refugees' return, indicating that there had been similar incidents where Muslims and Croats had prevented Serb refugees from crossing into their territory. "All three sides have been finger-pointing, saying that the other group did not let their refugees in. It is becoming a vicious circle," he said.

Redmond mentioned that incidents had occurred in which returning refugees from all three groups had instigated ethnic unrest. "There have been instances of provocations and manipulations; for instance, people dressed in ethnic uniforms standing at inter-entity lines and waving flags and shouting provocations at the people on the other side," he said, alluding to politicians who have been trying to gain popularity by playing the nationalist card. "But the bottom line is that the authorities must reaffirm their commitment to freedom of movement for all ethnic groups," he stressed.

The UNHCR, together with IFOR and the UN International Police Task Force, will cooperate with the authorities to coordinate better new arrivals of refugees. "One of the main problems at the borders is that when we try and let some of the refugees with permits through, the local authorities say that they have not received instructions from above. That's why coordination is so important," Redmond explained.

The UNHCR estimates that, in 1996, 500,000 refugees will relocate within ex-Yugoslavia and 400,000 more will come back into the country from abroad. So far, the number of refugees returning from abroad has been minimal. "Voluntary returns from outside the country have been few. There have been a few cars with European licence plates noticed by our officials, but these are mostly look-and-see visits by the refugees," noted Redmond. Many refugees have returned to find their homes occupied by



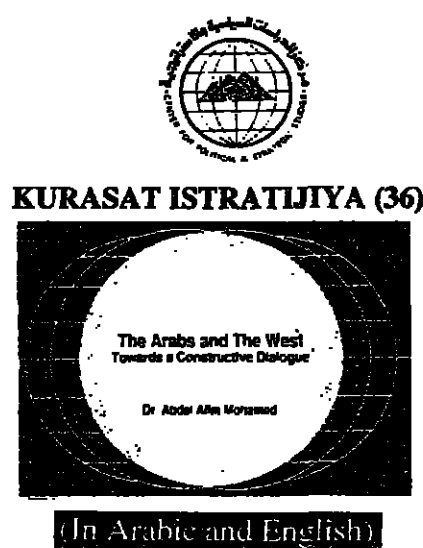
other families, burnt down or looted. The economic conditions are not encouraging, either. It is estimated that out of those who return in 1996, 830,000 will require UN humanitarian assistance. Forced repatriation from European countries has been discouraged.

Sadoka Ogata, the UN high commissioner for refugees, said that no date had been set for the completion of the UN refugee protection operation. She affirmed, however, that a number of targets had to be reached before, namely the implementation of the military provisions of the Dayton accords, the proclamation of a comprehensive amnesty for army deserters and those who left the country to avoid military conscription, and the establishment of local human rights monitoring mechanisms.

Redmond pointed out that a comprehensive amnesty agreement had not yet been agreed upon by all parties. Amnesty is a critical issue for returning refugees who fear prosecution by the authorities. As for human rights monitoring mechanisms which will deal with such matters as personal compensation claims and property dispute settlement, "the structures are in place in theory but they are still tenuous on the ground," Redmond said.

Initially, the UN had hoped that its temporary mission to protect returning refugees would finish between mid-June and mid-September this year, before general elections are held in Bosnia. It now seems probable that the elections will be delayed, since targets are not being met on schedule and the refugee crisis looks set to escalate. Guaranteeing freedom of movement for refugees is likely to remain the most contentious issue in the Dayton accords for the UNHCR and IFOR. "If we can't get 150 refugees across a border safely, how can we expect to return two million?" said Redmond.

Edited by Gamal Nkrumah



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Yeltsin plays Russian roulette

RUSSIAN President Boris Yeltsin reiterated his determination this week to visit war-torn Chechnya, despite concerns for his safety. "No one but me can resolve the Chechen problem," he said. Yeltsin claims he is the only person who can bring the separatists, the Moscow-backed Chechen government and Russia to the negotiating table. Chechen rebel leader Zelimkhan Yandarbiyev has said they have no plans to attack Yeltsin if he visits Chechnya, but warns that he cannot "give any guarantee of safety."

Yeltsin has claimed that Russian troops are not carrying out combat operations in Chechnya any more, but clashes are reported daily in the countryside and in the capital Grozny. Rebels say Dzhokhar Dudayev, the Chechen leader who declared independence in 1991 and died last month, was killed in a Russian air strike.

Yeltsin is running for a second term in the 16 June Russian presidential election against a strong challenge from Communist leader Gennady Zyuganov. The war, which began 17 months ago when Yeltsin sent in troops to end Chechnya's self-declared independence, is a major political handicap for Yeltsin and he is trying to show voters he is able and willing to end the conflict.

Central African revolt

FRENCH troops were this week trying to quell an uprising by mutinous soldiers in Bangui, the capital of the Central African Republic. At least four people were killed when troops demanding control of their national armoury battled presidential guards in the streets. At least six people with ties to the government of President Ange-Felix Patasse were taken hostage.

National radio said that consultations were under way with army representatives to try to arrange talks with the government, but that there was no word on whether the rebels would agree to attend.

A French Foreign Ministry spokesman said the French troops were protecting France's nationals but did not plan to intervene in the conflict. French soldiers have, however, been stationed outside government buildings and along key streets in Bangui.

The uprising, which began on Saturday, was the second in two months in this landlocked, impoverished country that still bears the legacy of decades of corrupt dictatorships. Patasse was elected three years ago in the country's first multi-party elections, but is now under fire for failing to solve the economic problems left by his predecessors; soldiers and civil servants are both owed back payments.

China and US on the war path

THE US has announced massive trade sanctions against China, claiming that Beijing has failed to crack down on the pirating of American movies, records and computer programmes. The sanctions would impose 100 per cent import tariffs on \$3 billion worth of Chinese clothing and electronic products and would be the biggest ever clamped by the US.

Two days of talks in Beijing last week between Chinese and US officials ended with no apparent progress.

According to US officials, the \$3 billion worth of imports to be targeted will be reduced to \$2 billion worth before 17 June, when the sanctions are due to take effect. US software, entertainment and other-trade groups contend that Chinese piracy costs their members around \$2 billion annually.

US investors have warned that if sanctions are enacted, thereby prompting Chinese retaliation of even greater proportions, it would harm overall US business in China. Both Chinese and US businesses have called for efforts to avert an all-out Sino-US trade war.

War criminal bites the bullet

THE DEATH of Bosnian Serb General Djordje Djukic from cancer earlier this week cuts to 56 the number of people indicted by the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia for war crimes. Chief among them are Radovan Karadzic, the Bosnian Serb president, and the Bosnian Serb military commander General Ratko Mladic. Djukic, who was charged for his role in the Srebrenica massacre, in which more than 10,000 people were killed, was released on health grounds when the court decided to forego a high-profile trial.

The full list of 56 is made up of 42 Bosnian Serbs, eight Bosnian Croats, three Bosnian Muslims and three officers of the former Yugoslav army. Five are detained in the Netherlands, close to The Hague where the tribunal is based, and two are being held in Sarajevo; the other 49 are all at large.

Karadzic, meanwhile, has deftly shifted some duties to an extreme nationalist ally, Biljana Plavsic, in a bid to stay in power after intense pressure from Western officials to resign. The man who led the Bosnian Serbs through three and a half years of war is regarded by international officials, who refuse to meet him, as one of the main impediments to implementing the Dayton peace accords.

Compiled by Hoba Samir

'Are they going to hang me?'

Were you aware of the size of the risk you were taking when you released the report on the Qana massacre committed by Israel against Lebanese civilians?

What are they going to do? Are they going to hang me in a square in front of the United Nations? Come on! I once met the president of Uganda, and with me was Egypt's ambassador to Uganda who was always complaining. I said to the president within earshot of the ambassador, "Mr President, if what I've said is not carried out, we will hang the ambassador." The Ugandan president said, "I've got no objection, only I don't want him hanged inside Uganda."

Don't you think that the report will affect your chances to be re-elected for a second term as UN secretary-general? My reply is that I have not yet taken a decision to run again or not. This is for several reasons. One is that any move I make would be interpreted as campaigning; I therefore, have an interest in delaying the decision. Secondly, I have not taken the decision because I am hesitant since the UN is in a serious financial crisis. Member states owe \$2,300 million. Do you want me to work as an undertaker at the end of my life and look up the UN's gates?

We are forced to make a thousand UN employees redundant this year. And, in addition to the financial crisis, there is a crisis in the budget. The UN budget was reduced by \$154 million, making it imperative to do away with one thousand jobs. It's a lousy work. At one time they wanted to send me packing and say good riddance to me.

You have mentioned in interviews that you are formulating new ideas for the post-Cold War era. Why then don't you consider staying on at the UN and finishing something that you've started?

When I nominated myself for the post of UN secretary-general, I was 69, which gave me hope that I could help fashion the features of a new post-Cold War era. Today I say that this needs another 10 years at least. It's a difficult and long process.

I'll give you an analogy. After the end of World War II in 1945, no one foresaw the Cold War. On the contrary, the features of the Russian-American-British alliance were still in place. Together they set up an organisation — the UN. But in March 1949 NATO was founded and in 1955 the Warsaw Pact was signed. Then West Germany joined NATO. So the transformation happened. In the 10 years between 1945 and 1955, the world became polarised and the organisations which managed the Cold War were established.

Today we are living in a similar period of transition. New difficulties have arisen that did not exist before, such as today's technological revolution and the numerous types of globalisation: the globalisation of the economy, the media, the environment (as we saw after the Chernobyl disaster) and the globalisation of diseases and epidemics.

A case in point: it took syphilis 25 years to be carried from Latin America, where it began, to China. Today AIDS is transmitted in a matter of hours. Look at drugs and how they've spread; it's become an international problem. Terrorism has become an international problem as well, and was discussed by world leaders in the Sharm El-Sheikh Peace-makers Conference.

There are also new players on the world scene with influence on international policy, such as non-governmental organisations, multinational corporations and grassroots groups. It's as if the power of the state is diminishing and new leaderships are appearing.

We are in a situation similar to someone driving an old car at a speed of 40 kilometres per hour who has to repair the car as he is driving and catch up with a top-of-the-line car which is going at 120 kilometres an hour. Is it possible to catch up?

Some people believe that the technological

United Nations Secretary-General Boutros Ghali this week talked to Abdel-Malek Khalil in Moscow, in an exclusive interview, about the possibility of his running for a second term in office and his vision of the UN's role in the new world order. Ghali has recently come under heavy criticism from the United States for releasing a report condemning Israel's massacre of Lebanese refugees at a UN base in Qana. Observers believe that Washington, in particular, is unlikely to support him now if he runs for a second term in office



prevent us from developing.

Today, however, we see a small country like South Korea competing with France. South Korea has become one of the most important industrial countries in the world, while many developing countries are at a standstill. We are still thinking along the same old lines. Whenever I urge my fellow countrymen to rethink their old conviction, the usual answer is: "You don't know anything. You are like a khawaga because you have been influenced by French and British thought."

I chose South Korea as an example because progress there isn't limited to industrial development. For instance, they have the best orchestra in the world. You are acquainted with French arrogance and racism. Can you believe that the conductor of the French symphony orchestra is Korean? I could give you examples of other countries, of course, but I can tell you that Korea will become a very important world power in about five years.

How do you explain the fact that the UN and the international community issue resolutions but don't at the same time create a mechanism to implement them?

The UN is merely a political apparatus, like a parliament. Why does a parliament issue laws in the interest of certain groups and not others? If you're smart and command influence, you'll get a resolution issued in your interest. If you don't have influence, you won't get a resolution passed — or a resolution will be passed but it won't be implemented.

We should remember Egyptian proverbs. One of them says: He who has looking won't be hit in the stomach. The same is true of the international community: a weak group of nations may be able to get a resolution passed but the resolution will not be implemented.

This reminds me of what happened when Mahmoud Fahmy El-Nugrahi, Egypt's prime minister in 1946, went to the UN to denounce the Anglo-Egyptian Treaty he annulled. At the time, I had just started writing for the press. We viewed the UN as a high court which would pass judgement fairly. But what did El-Nugrahi Pasha find? They said to him in the UN: go back again and negotiate with the British. He came back and considered himself a hero because he had insulted the British in the Security Council.

Doesn't the large number of Third World countries in the UN and your presence as a representative of the Third World have any influence on the resolutions that are issued?

It's not enough. The crucial factor is the political will of a nation to play a role on the international scene. This political will is not dependent merely on the actual power of the nation. I'll give you an example of a country divided, torn apart and collapsed: Yugoslavia. Starting at the first summit conference of the Non-Aligned Movement in September 1961 and, until the death of its President Tito in 1981, Yugoslavia played the role of a big power, because the crucial factor was political will.

Third World countries don't attach enough importance to foreign policy, which is what can influence resolutions. When you say that there is only one nation that has influence in the UN, I tell you that you're right. The truth is that other countries don't concern themselves enough with this international apparatus.

Russia should play its part in the international community. I've gone to Korea, China, Argentina, Mexico and Brazil and asked them to do the same thing. This way we'll come closer to international democracy.

the urgent need to seek new approaches.

For my part, I tried unsuccessfully to promote my version of what I call "preventive diplomacy" which is comparable to a car insurance policy. Unfortunately, the world community is reluctant to implement anything like that. In this context, I often quote a Chinese proverb which translates as: It is always difficult to find money for medicine, but it is easy to find money for a coffin. This kind of behaviour defines the attitude of the world community.

I got tired of telling them that there was real potential for disaster in Burundi, comparable to the Rwandan genocide. I told them that we needed to draw up a "convention plan", that is a plan of action that would facilitate the quick deployment and intervention of our forces within two days, not two months, when and if needed.

Had this been put in place, we would only be faced with maybe 100,000 refugees instead of two million and instead of half a million people dying there might only be 50,000 victims. New ideas need time, not only within individual countries but also within the UN institution.

Is there a link between the sanctions imposed on Iraq, Libya and Sudan?

Speaking in a totally unbiased manner, I can say that sanctions were also imposed on Haiti and Serbia, as well as Cuba. It is true that sanctions are now exclusively imposed on Arab countries. However, if we think back historically, we have to remember that Italy and Germany were also sanctioned by having to pay reparations costs [to the Allies] after World War II. This means that sanctions aren't only imposed on Arab countries.

In fact, we Arabs continue to suffer from a persecution complex. We tend to perceive the world in terms of plots and conspiracies. This is understandable because of our common history of colonisation. Other Southern countries have the same problem.

In Egypt it is common to find people who will cry conspiracy at every turn. The assumption behind this attitude is that we are so important that others plot to control us and

Book review

African hunger

"When the axe of the wood cutter is heard in the forest, the trees that are standing whisper to each other: Remember that the handle of the axe is made of wood!"

Michael Barrat Brown's *Africa's Choices* adds yet another voice to the chorus of voices condemning the World Bank's (WB) and International Monetary Fund's (IMF) policies for having caused economic as well as political and civil havoc in the South. In his study of the continent, Brown focuses on sub-Saharan Africa where the situation is particularly disastrous. To cover debt servicing, the bank required an increase in primary agricultural commodity exports, not only in Africa but all over the South — in a period of economic recession. This resulted in gross overproduction of often perishable merchandise, which led to a steep decrease in world market prices and the consequent collapse of the countries' export income.

The picture of the long-suffering African masses is well-known. "The people are not being fed. Township violence is endemic. Civil wars are spreading. National income overall failed to grow as fast as population in the 1970s and 1980s, and that included food production, which in many countries actually declined," writes Brown.

While many development specialists causally relate the outbreak of civil war to growing inequalities and the marginalisation of the poor, Brown presents a particularly strong case through his thematic explanation of the socio-economic origins of conflict — as evidenced by the debt burden. Worldwide, among the 41 states involved in short-term strife, two-thirds were seriously indebted in 1990-91.

Long wars are even more closely associated with indebtedness; of 27 states involved in war for more than a decade, three-quarters carry heavy debts. While warfare can evidently cause indebtedness, it is also true that the WB's austerity plans easily trigger violence and civil conflict. Hence, many civil wars erupted because of tight fiscal policy requirements leading to the dismantling of the welfare state, rising unemployment and class polarisation. Brown cites Somalia and Yugoslavia as classic examples of countries where the

debt burden became a major factor in the break-up of the federal state and subsequent civil war. "Tribalism is blamed for interethnic fighting in Africa, as in Yugoslavia. But the tribes have lived in relative peace over hundreds of years. Why then, the eruption of civil war on such a vast scale? Is it just by chance that Somalia had in 1990 the highest ratio of debt service to exports of all African countries and Sudan and Ethiopia had well above average debts in this most heavily indebted continent?" asks the writer.

Brown sees the solution to the African crisis in the WB's "adjustment" to African needs, as opposed to Africa's adjustment to the bank. Like many African intellectuals, the writer seeks indigenous solutions to the continent's economic problems. As opposed to the WB's classic top-down approach, work has to begin at a collective grassroots level to provide basic food security and then be linked to wider local, national and regional industries. Finally, intra-African cooperation in securing trade terms for a diversified production plan should draw on the continent's rich natural resource base for its own development — as opposed to Northern multinational development.

"The balance between production for home consumption and production for export is generally decided by ordinary Africans on quite pragmatic grounds," explains Brown. "They say — and it's the women who say it: 'I have to feed my family, but I must have the tools that aren't yet made in my country to do the job. We should begin to make our own tools, but that is not what the industries which we have here seem to be doing.'"

Although hardly new, Brown's version of a socialist African "common market" is original in that he envisions grassroots organisation and development mainly as a women's project. In effect, half of all African farms are managed by women. In the Congo and many other countries which have traditionally been male labour reserves for South Africa, the proportion is close to 70 per cent. According to the WB's Long Term Perspective Study, it was estimated that over 60 per cent of African agricultural production and 70 per cent of staple food production

Africa's Choices After Thirty Years of the World Bank, Michael Barrat Brown, Harmondsworth (England): Penguin Books, 1995.

are carried out by women. Despite such apparent gender-based work load disparities, International Labour Organisation (ILO) studies suggest that these figures are still underestimates.

Women's heavy work load in the agrarian sector is a peculiarly African characteristic. Historically, the men were forcibly removed from their land ever since the Atlantic slave trade took mainly male captives. Later, mine work also took the men away for long periods. Through the forests and savannahs of southern Africa there were tracks which the young men followed as migrant workers, whose status was in effect semi-permanent employment with occasional visits home. Plantations and seasonal contracts for harvesting took others and the same pattern has continued.

As a result, it is mainly the women working on small farms who not only provide the family's subsistence needs, but also produce cash crops for export. "She was indeed the 'invisible woman' who did not appear in the reports of the financial institutions or even in the agricultural advisory services" — and this women's uncelebrated strength and resilience will be instrumental in developing a new African economy, writes Brown.

The author further describes how many women make a living as street vendors in the continent's sprawling urban centres. To circumvent bureaucratic red tape and costly registration fees, most women vendors work in the informal sector where they make up at least half of the labour force according to recent ILO estimates. Women's involvement in the retail trade is a long-standing African tradition dating back to the "market mamas" — the counterparts of their rural sisters, whose often single-handed labour and ingenuity kept the family intact.

In countries where the WB's structural adjustment programmes ended subsidies, slashed health and welfare benefits and caused widespread unemployment, the informal sector remained the only coping strategy. Brown documents how currency devaluation requirements practically eradicated the people's purchasing power. For instance, in 1990 in Lusaka, Zambia, a

government worker's monthly wage lasted the family for five days.

In Uganda by 1988, the minimum monthly wage bought one and a half bunches of bananas — the staple food. In Angola, the price of a chicken in 1985 was the equivalent of a mid-level government official's weekly salary, and one egg cost a worker half a day's pay. Such conditions reflected most people's daily reality by the late 1980s, writes Brown. The author believes that the informal sector represents the grassroots response to the African crisis, forecasting the way to the future.

Here again the writer sees the women's initiative as crucial to the process of development. He documents how both rural and urban women organised in cooperatives or non-governmental organisations to protect themselves from police harassment and devise effective distribution and marketing strategies. A survey of one district in Kenya with a population of 1.5 million revealed that there were over 500 women's groups formed in the 1980s. According to Brown, the study was important because it revealed that the women went beyond engaging in survival strategies.

"They were responding to land shortage, population pressure and drought by taking positive measure of conservation and enhanced food production. Trees were being planted and bench terracing constructed against soil erosion, while at the same time production of crops and of beef and milk was being greatly increased, to meet a ready market in the nearby city of Nairobi. Horticultural produce — tomatoes, onions, cabbage and citrus fruits — was enormously boosted and even found a place in the export market," he writes.

Although most often poor and illiterate, these women understood their role in the WB's equation. Hence Brown concludes his story of the African woman by quoting Sithembesi Nyoni, a leading feminist activist from Zimbabwe: "We work to empower rural people against the most powerful and aggressive economic and market forces of which the structural adjustment programmes are part."

Reviewed by Faiza Rady

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Al-Ahram Weekly

Sanctimonious sanctioning

Iraq's signing of the oil-for-food deal seems to have the international community grinning from ear to ear. The US's ambassador to the UN, Madeleine Albright, heralded it as "an excellent day for the people of Iraq, who have not been able to get the requisite amount of food and medicine because of Saddam Hussein's policies." Perhaps so, but just days before the agreement was signed, the US and Great Britain attempted to intervene in the negotiations, arguing that it offered Hussein loopholes through which he could redirect funds away from humanitarian relief and into the military. So why the sudden change of face?

One would hope that Iraq's post-sanction 40 per cent infant mortality rate would have played a major role in the decision. One could also hope that the reason is that six years of vice-like economic sanctions have done nothing more than leave the Iraqi population in a stranglehold. Unfortunately, more pragmatic political motives seem to be at root.

Topping the list of reasons for the US's about-face is the fact that high oil prices have become a heated campaign issue endangering Clinton in his bid for re-election. Moreover, after enduring consistent pressure from the international community to reduce the sanctions, the US hopes that this partial lifting will remove it from the diplomatic firing line. And, providing more incentive was a part of the agreement which dictates that the UN will distribute supplies to the Iraqi Kurds, bitter opponents of Hussein's regime.

The simple truth of the matter, however, is that the sanctions did not work. They only served to infuriate the Iraqi population and cement Hussein's grip on power. The UN Security Council, minus the US and Great Britain, is now well aware of this fact and is unwilling to make the same mistake twice. Just last month, Russia, China and other countries refused to impose economic sanctions against Sudan for its alleged support of terrorism. It may have taken the world six years to stumble upon the realisation that sanctions will fail where negotiations will succeed, but for the Iraqi population, it was a lesson learned all too quickly and painfully.

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Against the inquisition

The debate which pits tradition against modernity, writes **Ismail Serageldin**, is not only technically and critically flawed, it is also counterproductive, locking advocates and detractors alike in a sterile, hackneyed contest

Consider the paradox of our times. We live in a world of plenty, of dazzling scientific advances and technological breakthroughs. Adventures in cyberspace are at hand. The Cold War over, we were offered hopes of global stability. Simultaneously, conflict, violence, debilitating economic uncertainties and tragic poverty are signs of the times. Many of the rich want to turn their backs on the poor. Selfish concerns seem to displace enlightened self-interest: we seem to have forgotten that we are all our brothers' keepers and we are all downwind or downstream of each other. This is more than ever a time for a united front.

The world is in the grip of profound contradictory tendencies. The forces of globalisation and homogenisation are definitely at work, while the assertion of specificity — ethnic, religious or cultural — is also powerfully present in almost all societies.

Globalisation is driven by the growing interdependence of the world's national economies, and the integration of the financial and telecommunications markets. The political boundaries that divide the sovereign nation states have become permeable to the ebb and flow of commerce of ideas as well as funds.

A second important moving force behind heightened global consciousness is the environmental movement, which seeks to remind all humans that they are stewards of this earth.

A third force, significantly strengthened by the end of the Cold War, is the universal drive for the respect of human rights, a related and powerful aspect of which is the rise of feminism and gender consciousness. An essential ingredient of any true conception of human rights is that these must apply to all human beings.

Yet the local forces in practically every society continue to assert themselves and to seek greater power. This is on the whole a very

healthy development. But the downside of this phenomenon is the emergence of hateful petty nationalisms that transform legitimate calls for identity and participation into hatred of others and, ultimately, "ethnic cleansing".

Equally global are the increasing inequalities between and within societies. Insecurity fuelled by structural unemployment and rising birthrates is the lot of the poor in every society. The loss of heritage and a sense of place, as pollution, poverty and urban chaos destroy the environment, robs a new generation of the opportunities to create a better world beyond mere shelter. The citizens of the world in general, and of the Arab world in particular, face the large, the new, the unknown — and feel profoundly insecure.

There is none of the optimism that once placed unbounded confidence in technology, and there is very real cynicism about the ability of governments to create any kind of utopia. In a word, there is a growing sense of unpredictability about the future. Under these circumstances, people tend to regress: if the future cannot be clearly defined as the goal, one lives for the present. If the present is troublesome and disconcerting, one falls back onto the past.

Precisely because the Arab world confronts these same forces in acute form, it has the opportunity to rise to the challenge and make a contribution, not just to the next Arab generation but to the world at large. Indeed, if we fail to make that contribution, the world will be the poorer for our failure.

We need to liberate the Arab mind, for it is in our minds that the new Arab renaissance will be created. It is the responsibility of intellectuals throughout the Arab world to liberate the Arab mind from the fear of intolerant fanaticism and state despotism, from the shackles of political correctness and the insecurities of being disconnected from a rapidly evolving world. The first thing we

must try to break is that sterile, tired and tiresome debate about modernity and tradition.

This hackneyed "modernity vs tradition" debate has overwhelmed our lives. In practically every forum dealing with contemporary Arab or Muslim societies, someone can always be counted on to frame the issues under discussion in the form of a dichotomous relationship between "tradition" (usually presented as harmonious and wonderful) and "modernity" (usually presented as alienating, dehumanising, and awful). Someone can also be counted on to immediately reverse the dichotomy, arguing that Arab or Muslim societies cannot live in the past and that modernity (here presented as science, technology, and progress) is the future.

I believe that this debate is not only technically and critically flawed (if not outright wrong), but that it is also highly unproductive and even counterproductive. The debate is unproductive because it usually leads to endless repetition and the marshalling of ever more examples and highly selective anecdotal evidence to buttress the a priori positions. The debate is also counterproductive because it tends to raise passions and make critical rational discourse even more difficult than it already is.

That this debate is technically flawed derives from the simplistic reductionism implicit in the dichotomous position. The rich tapestry representing the historical experience of the Arab world can never be reduced to a single "tradition" (or traditional position in the debate); nor can modernity — a complex, evolving concept that is highly relative and intertwined with contemporary life — be conveniently circumscribed into a single definable reality applicable from Mauritania to Oman and from Somalia to Syria.

It is also critically flawed because it does not use the tools of criticism to expand our understanding of the issues involved. Without such an

increased understanding we are unlikely to progress beyond the repetitious, sterile liturgies of this tired and tiresome debate.

Why not speak, instead, of method and approach? Let us recognise, for instance, that claims of cultural specificity which deprive women of their basic human rights, or mutilate them in the name of convention, should not be given sanction, especially by those who, like myself, are proud of their Arab and Muslim identity and do not want to see the essence of that tradition debased by such claims. Let us recognise that no society has progressed without making a major effort to empower its women, through education and the end of discrimination. What the advocates of "tradition" are in fact defending, on the other hand, is a distorted form of political, pseudo-theological, "inquisition" that is being proposed, that would limit the freedom of the non-Muslim minorities and would circumscribe the Muslim majority within the confines of dogmas articulated by a tiny minority.

We need to respect tradition, integrate it into the present and use it as a foundation for building a better future; we need to fashion a critical approach which allows for the interpretation of tradition in contemporary terms, just as such great jurists as the Imam El-Shafie did in their day.

We need, in fact, to create a new discourse, critical, open and tolerant of different views, which will be the basis for the creation of a mode of cultural expression — a new language that permeates the arts, letters and the public realm, that incorporates the new but anchors it in the old: a new language in which, in the words of T.S. Eliot,

"Every phrase and sentence is right. When every word is at home."

The writer is World Bank vice-president for environmentally sustainable development.

What if Peres wins?

Mohamed Sid-Ahmed questions whether conditions for moving forward with the peace process are fulfilled, even if Peres wins this week's Israeli elections

On the eve of the Israeli elections, it is not surprising that practically all the Arab leaders have made statements to the effect that they do not favour one candidate over another, and that the choice between Shimon Peres and Benjamin Netanyahu is a purely internal matter. This common Arab position was reiterated by President Mubarak during his recent summit meeting with King Hussein and Palestinian Authority President Yasser Arafat.

But whatever their public utterances, Arab leaders would prefer to see Peres reinstated as Israel's prime minister, and consider him, despite his undeniable responsibility for the Qana massacre, to be a lesser evil than his Likud rival. In a way, the wide Arab turnout at the Sharm El-Sheikh summit, which included representatives of countries having no formal relations with Israel, was indicative of this trend. The participants were in effect declaring themselves against terrorism, whether by Hamas or by right-wing Israelis, such as Rabin's killer Yigal Amir, and underscoring their determination not to allow it to exercise a veto over the peace process. Netanyahu too is opposed to terrorism, but does not differ from Israeli terrorists when it comes to assessing the peace process, which, like them, he considers as capitulation to the Arabs.

Peres misinterpreted the tacit Arab support for his election as a license to eradicate Arab "terrorism" in all its forms, and went on from there to assume that the Arab regimes shared his view that the description "terrorist" fit not only Hamas but Hezbollah as well. However, Hezbollah cannot be branded a terrorist organisation —

whatever the Iranian connection — as long as Israel continues to occupy Lebanese territory in open defiance of a Security Council resolution. Under the UN Charter, all resistance to foreign occupation, even by violent means, is legitimate. Even if we assume, for the sake of argument, that it is not, and that Hezbollah is in fact a terrorist organisation, and that, moreover, the national sovereignty of a UN member state can be violated with impunity, then surely Israel should have directed its Grapes of Wrath operation exclusively at Hezbollah activists. Instead, Israel deliberately targeted Lebanese civilians, as confirmed by the recently published UN report which concluded that the Qana massacre of civilian refugees was not, as the Israelis claimed, "a regrettable mistake", but a premeditated act.

Apologists for Peres in Israel and the West will try to exonerate him by laying the blame for the massacre on the shoulders of the military, whom they accuse of now trying to scuttle the peace process. According to the proponents of this theory, the peace process was able to move forward thanks in large measure to the person of Rabin who, unlike Peres, enjoyed the confidence of the silent majority and the military establishment. This enabled him to override the objections and reservations of the generals to the peace process. When Peres assumed power, he tried to neutralise the military by appointing high-ranking officers to key political positions, naming General Ehud Barak as foreign minister. But when the peace process threatened to break down altogether, Peres's would-be victors continued, it was the hard-line military establishment which neutralised the prime minister, rather than the opposite.

However plausible this version of events might be, it does not exonerate Peres who, as prime minister, is fully responsible for all his government's decisions. If anything, this attempt to whitewash him betrays the precariousness of the entire peace process by confirming that such achievements as the Oslo accords and Israel's treaty with King Hussein were only possible thanks to leaders who, to our joy and credit inside Israel, could not venture to move as far as Peres did when he initiated these agreements. There is no doubt that the peace process has strengthened Israel's position politically, economically and in terms of international recognition. But it has not succeeded in shielding Israel from a rising spiral of violence which threatens its security from within.

Because of his mistakes in Lebanon, Peres now risks losing the vote of Israeli Arabs, which could well make the difference between victory and defeat. But a more fundamental problem is that a resumption of the peace process now entails addressing the most critical problems still outstanding: Jerusalem, Palestinian sovereignty, settlements, final borders, the nuclear dimension. If a lesson can be drawn from the course followed by the peace process since Madrid it is that the tempo of the process was such that whenever it encountered difficulties its momentum proved insufficient to counterbalance the acts of violence aimed at sabotaging it. Thus even if Peres wins, the peace process is now faced with the quandary of solving its most difficult problems at a faster tempo than ever.

One way of overcoming the quan-

dary would be for Israel to make apparent concessions to the Arab parties, thus allowing them to save face, while compensating for these formal concessions by insisting on iron-clad guarantees for Israel's future security. In other words, the big prize would respond to formal Arab needs while the small prize will be carefully drafted to ensure that all the conditions Israel regards as essential to its security are met. For example, if Peres wins by a comfortable margin, he could return the Golan to Syria while insisting that an early-warning system be set in place to secure Israel against potential missile attacks launched from its northern borders. As a sop to Syrian sensibilities, the system need not be established on Syrian territory but can be operated from space stations set up with American technological assistance. Another example is Jerusalem, where Israel can impose a formula that would guarantee its effective control over the entire city while conceding Palestinian "sovereignty" (an increasingly elastic term) over certain districts. In fact, the same pattern can be repeated in respect of all aspects of the settlement.

When all is said and done, however, it is to be questioned whether a peace process based on face-saving devices aimed at appeasing Arab public opinion, as opposed to one that seeks to genuinely respond to legitimate Arab aspirations, can succeed in uprooting terrorism. Especially when what is described as terrorism emanates from frustration, despair and a sense of helplessness in the face of an inexorable process towards an inequitable settlement that is clearly slanted in Israel's favour.

Non-partisan peace

By Naguib Mahfouz

Peace in the Middle East is deemed essential by the international community. Peace is not a matter of personal preference, nor even of party politics. And it is well worth remembering, in the light of next week's Israeli elections, that the first peace agreement between Egypt and Israel was concluded not only with Likud but with its most hawkish leader.

The claim that peace will be possible with one Israeli prime minister and not with another is merely an example of election speak; even though it is undoubtedly true that the chances for peace with Peres in power are better, not least because he will have to atone for his disastrous political adventure in Lebanon. But a Likud victory, despite all declarations to the contrary, will not put an end to the peace process. No party, regardless of its ideology, can entirely back away from what has been already concluded by its predecessors in government since to do so would destroy confidence in the very institutions on which the state is built.

What I do fear though, in the event of a Likud victory, is its effect on Arab parties to the peace process. If Likud leaders prove particularly inflexible, the only conclusion the Arab world will be able to reach is that Israeli voters do not want peace. How, then, is it possible to build up the trust so essential to a meaningful peace?

Based on an interview by Mohamed Salama.

The Press This Week Rights of war and peace

October: "Israel's invasion of Lebanon last month... was not a question of Hezbollah posing a threat to the Jewish state, but rather of Israel deciding the time was ripe to deliver the message that it, and it alone, decides war and peace in the region. Israel is the party with the sole prerogative of taking a decision on war, its timing, form and field of choice... Equally, peace also is a unilateral Israeli decision, with Israel deciding its shape, conditions and limitations." (Ragab El-Banna, 19 May)

Al-Akhbar: "What the US administration must know is that it cannot go on ignoring the sentiments of Arab peoples, who have risen up in anger and bitterness at the US's blind bias against their cause." (Galal Dawidar, 21 May)

Al-Wakef: "A closer look at recent events shows that the US stands opposed to any Arab show of solidarity. It acts to foil every attempt at Arab coordination... Indeed, it is the US that has been vetoing the convening of an enlarged Arab summit meeting." (19 May)

Al-Arab: "Differences between the Israeli Labour and Likud parties are narrowing... The Jewish settlements which were started by Labour were continued by Likud and the self-refuge proposal which was put forward by Likud was implemented by Peres to an extent that Begin himself never dreamt of." (Abdel-Atim Mohamed, 20 May)

Al-Ahram: "Throughout the world, an attempt by generals to seize power is considered a coup d'état. But in Israel, the political aspirations of generals are part and parcel of the electoral process. The more the files of these candidates brim over with crimes against the Palestinians, the more likely they are to succeed, not only in parliament but in government as well." (20 May)

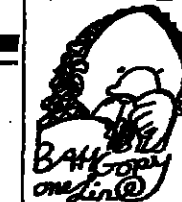
Al-Ahram: "The secret behind the success of Zionism in the West does not lie in the alleged Jewish control over the media, trade and industry or great Jewish wealth. Rather, it lies in the fact that the neo-Zionism is part of the Western imperialist structure... Israel is a 'strategic treasure' for the US — a very cheap [military base], much cheaper than the cost of 10 aircraft carriers." (Abdel-Wahab El-Messiri, 21 May)

Al-Shaab: "Israel is not the cradle of technology, yet here it is using US grants to produce anti-ballistic missiles and other advanced weapons systems. With all their financial clout, the Arabs, too, can buy technology and develop it, if they have the will to face the Zionist-imperialist pact." (Hussein Fahmi, 21 May)

Al-Mussawir: "The Americans want Peres, the Palestinians want Peres and the Arabs want Peres, despite all he has done. The problem is that everybody is compelled to want Peres, because despite all his actions, he is the lesser evil compared to Netanyahu... [But] To pin the hopes for peace in the coming stage on Peres's election would be a great sin. To rely increasingly on an effective American role putting matters in their proper perspective reveals an excessive naivety that fails to understand the lessons of the recent past." (Makram Mohamed Ahmed, 22 May)

Al-Ahali: "At a time when Israel plagues, war boats and guns are battering Lebanese villages and spreading death and destruction in southern Lebanon, and as all of Egypt — people and government — joined in condemning this brutal aggression... the [Egyptian] Ministry of Agriculture was acting in a manner totally at variance with both the official and popular Egyptian position. It was organising a large, high level delegation to make a historic visit to Israel... Does the minister of agriculture have the right to adopt a different policy from that of the government, of which he is supposed to be a member? Does he have the right to flout the sentiments of the Egyptian people?" (Lufti Wakid, 22 May)

Al-Ahram: "The French newspaper Liberation has directed a severe attack at Al-Ahram for giving space on its pages to a number of articles on the persecution to which the French philosopher Roger Garaudy is being exposed... Liberation described Al-Ahram's articles on the issue as a form of 'delirium' and its coverage as 'suspect'. Al-Ahram cannot take seriously Liberation's delirium. And if conditions are such that the French papers cannot give a French thinker the opportunity to express his opinion, Al-Ahram is proud to do so." (Salama Ahmed Salama, 22 May)



THE key to depicting the public face of the American president lies in capturing an expression that seems most suited to the listening of a secret report. Clinton often appears ponderous, the hemispherical chin obscured by interlocking fingers. His eyes appear introspective, dissatisfied. I began with the tip of the presidential nose, onto the hidden mouth and wide jaw, moving to the shoulders slumped in concentration and ending with the carefully coiffured hair, crowning the head rather like a wig.

الاحرام

Close up

Salama A. Salama

Pyrrhic victories

At last, after almost a year of negotiations and manoeuvres — a real cat and mouse game — Iraq has signed an agreement for which the Iraqi people had starved waiting. Iraq has finally gained permission to import basic foodstuffs and medical supplies, to be paid for by the export of \$2 billion worth of oil every six months. UN Security Council resolutions concerning Iraq never proscribed the export of foodstuffs and medical supplies, though the blockade and economic penalties levied against Iraq during the past six years were designed to drain the country of all its financial resources. The reasons behind such a policy were two-fold. Destroying the Iraqi economy was seen as a way of preventing any rearmament, while at the same time it was hoped that the Iraqi people would suffer to such an extent that they would turn against their regime. It does not appear that either of the two aims has been realised.

The penalties imposed by the US under the umbrella of the UN reduced the regime of Saddam Hussein to a hostage in America's hands. Yet in seeking to secure a free hand as far as Iraq is concerned, the US inadvertently turned the Iraqi people into hostages in Saddam's hand. Their suffering became his bargaining chip, and the more they suffered the more pressure he could exert on the UN, the US, and his Arab neighbours.

The US and Britain have made it a point to ensure that any arrangement with the UN would contain guarantees ensuring that no part of Iraq's oil revenue could be allotted to arms purchases or to any other security expenditure favouring the regime. America considers the agreement, details of which were being debated until moments before the signing, something of a victory. Yet Saddam Hussein could equally well consider the agreement a victory, even though one third of the forthcoming revenue is earmarked for the Kurds, for UN inspection teams and reparations.

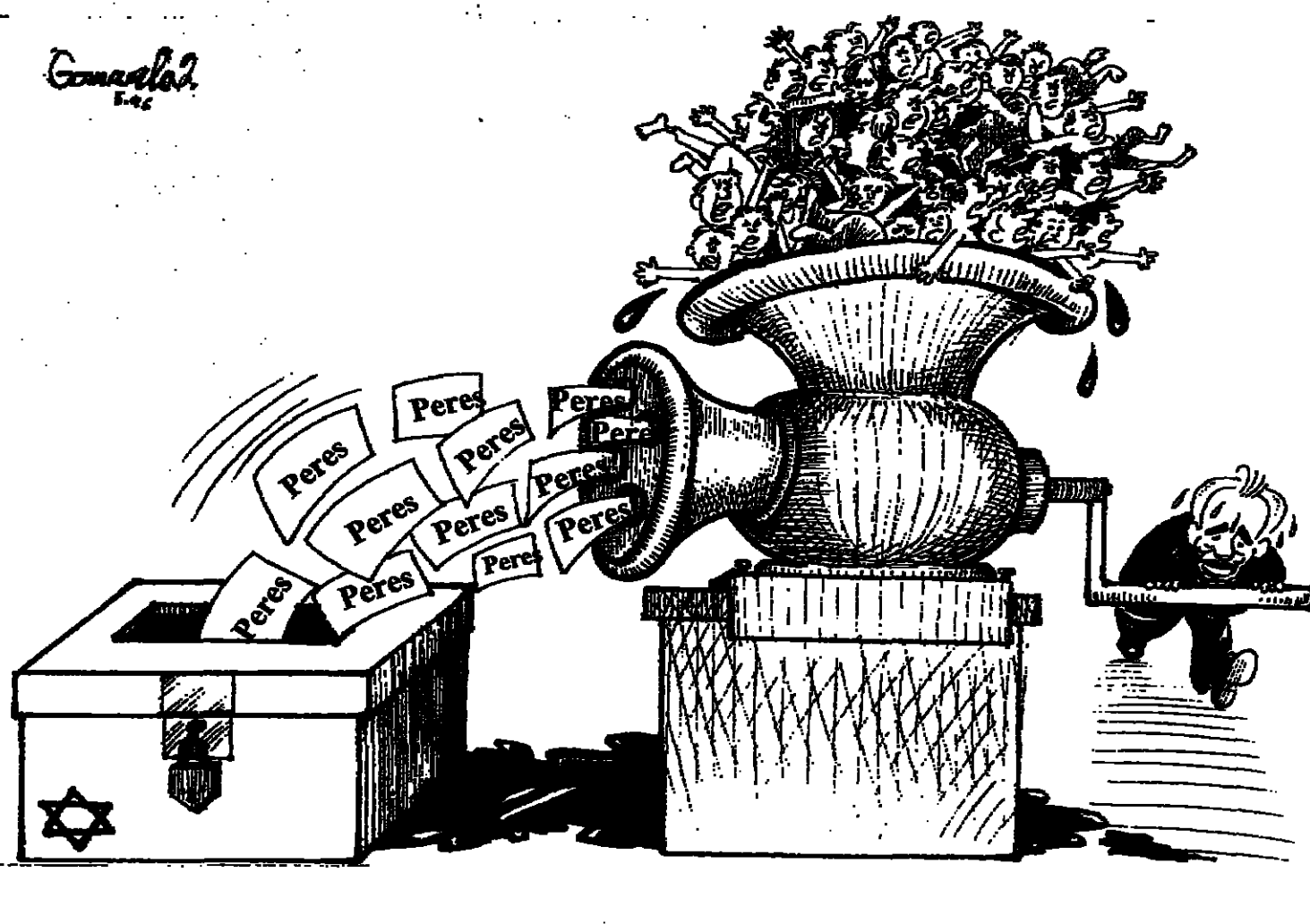
This agreement marks the first step in lifting other sanctions imposed on Iraq. Once the UN inspection teams are in a position to vouch for the obedient acquiescence of the Iraqi regime, and once America agrees, of course, then we can expect a lessening of the blockade.

The food-for-oil agreement heralds the beginnings of a new international climate vis-à-vis Iraq. Already European and non-European economic delegations are making their way to Baghdad. Nor is it too far fetched to think that the Iraqi regime may well find ways to break through the Arab embargo imposed after the Kuwaiti invasion. In the meantime efforts made to undermine the Iraqi regime from within will increase, after the failure of the attempts to depose it through outside pressure.

Having successfully shut Jordan's door to Iraq, America recently installed an extremely powerful broadcasting station in Kuwait, intended to beam its signals at both Iraq and Iran. The countries of the Gulf are being invited to participate in ever more costly security and defence agreements in the face of perceived threats.

All of this, in the end, boils down to one thing — a new chapter in the on-going saga of strife in the Gulf.

Gamallah?



Beyond the politics of despair

The rebuilding of Beirut, writes **Sadrudin Aga Khan**, can stand out as a symbol of continuity and rebirth

Archaeological digs have always generated controversy and specialists seldom see eye to eye. But plans for the future of Beirut may be just as divisive, if not more so, as discussions of the past and its remains. They are already the cause of a heated debate. I do not intend to take sides. My thoughts are with the innocent victims of the last shelling. When will they stop paying the price?

My first contacts with Beirut go back nearly 60 years, when I used to visit my grandmother in Soffir where she kept a house during the summer.

In the seventies, I frequently stopped in Beirut, first as high commissioner for refugees and later as the UN secretary-general's special envoy. It was in that capacity that I had a taste of the war. My car was shot at by snipers who probably thought the UN flag was just right for target practice as I crossed the green line, driving from one ministry to another. I had to use a Lebanese air force helicopter, courtesy of the commander-in-chief of the Lebanese army, General Victor Khoury, to call on President Sarkis in Baabda. I am grateful to the pilot, who seemed to know exactly where we should not venture. I will never forget the shattered glass and broken furniture in the president's office and the sound of heavy shelling as we discussed the situation, sipping Turkish coffee with Fawad Boutros, who was then deputy prime minister as well as defence and foreign minister. It was a Friday, 13 October 1978. The atmosphere was somewhat surreal — as was that of Lebanon generally.

Then, as now, one can only wonder about the extraordinary resilience of the people during these terrible trials. In meetings with the government, parliamentarians as well as heads of parties, confessional groups, and militias, my hopes were pinned on the possibility of negotiating a cease-fire to encourage dialogue and in order that UN relief could be provided to the poor families and especially children sheltering from the inferno in cellars with little food or water. I also visited Damascus. Though we managed to achieve precarious cease-fires, they were short-lived.

It is precisely those areas of Beirut destroyed by 15 years of conflict that will be re-built through the Beirut Central District Reconstruction Programme (BCD).

Much has been said and written about SOLIDERE — the Société Libanaise pour le Développement et la Reconstruction du Centre-Ville de Beyrouth (the Lebanese Society for the Development and Reconstruction of Downtown Beirut). Suffice it to say here that the large public company conceived by Prime Minister Al-Hariri, a joint stock corporation with shares totalling \$1.82 billion, will retain control over planning and building so as to guarantee the envisioned speed and quality of construction.

Eligible subscribers comprise property owners or right-holders in the BCD, favoured investors, individuals, companies and states. This vast investment programme is complex. It features an equitable process that will permit individual landowners, tenants and residents to maintain equivalent holdings in the BCD. The reconstruction covers a total area of about 1.8 million square metres, including 608,000 square metres of reclaimed land on the sea front. Incidentally, reclaiming land from the sea has become popular with politicians and developers and many projects have come up in the wake of SOLIDERE. This is extremely costly and not without danger: not only does it frequently degrade the beauty of the coast line, it

also disrupts the delicate ecosystem of the shore and impacts negatively on fishing.

The total built-up area of the SOLIDERE master plan approaches 4.7 million square metres. The project's main features include public and religious buildings, the preserved historical and archaeological core of the city, a financial district, an area of traditional souqs, a mixed-use commercial, hotel and residential area, public parks and squares, marinas and a sea-side park and promenade.

The work will proceed in two phases. The first objective is the completion of a built-up area of 1.4 to 2.5 million square metres by 1999; the second phase entails building up an area of 2.5 to 3.3 million square metres by the year 2009. A tentative third phase foresees an additional 1.1 million square metres by 2018.

Like any other project of this magnitude, and particularly because it is nurtured in Lebanon, there are many suspicions, reservations and concerns, all surrounded by endless gossip.

During a recent visit to Beirut, I was told that those who had given land in exchange for shares (as opposed to those who purchased them) felt frustrated because their value had gone down. SOLIDERE was quick to recognise that they may have over-valued the land to begin with.

Others were concerned that a few landmarks that could have been preserved had been levelled too quickly and removed from the master plan altogether.

I even heard that there had been some casualties. It seems that some people were still inside when certain structures were destroyed — surely not the best way for any construction company to gain popularity with the poor.

Some fear that reconstruction of old sites like the souqs will become a pastiche of 19th-century Orientalism in the middle of a high-rise city resembling Monte Carlo or Singapore. You can't win them all. It is more difficult to rebuild a capital than to create a new one on barren land — like Brasilia or Islamabad.

Also, and more importantly, no one should forget that a whole generation of Lebanese grew up in a civil war which left 150,000 dead and over 200,000 maimed and wounded. At least 800,000 people were displaced abroad. Those who have returned since 1992 have been only partly absorbed through the extended family network. Such a disastrous confrontation could never have taken place had Lebanon not been divided by sectarian loyalties, compounded by economic and social disparities. This gave birth to an ideological divide without precedent before the war. In the 1970s, four per cent of the population controlled one third of the nation's wealth.

People who lived in the hinterland and the semi-rural areas — perhaps 80 per cent of the population — felt that they were considerably marginalised compared to those in the cities. This may not have been true, but the frustrated militias (Amal, the Phalangists and others) were recruited largely from the villages or the squalid shanty towns. Like the Palestinian refugees who had suffered so much and who remained generally destitute in an affluent capital, some saw the conflict as a way to "settle scores" with the Westernised, rich, sophisticated city people. Some may be tempted to compare the situation with the tragedy of Sarajevo, where "country" Serbs were killing not only Bosnians but also their fellow "city" Serbs in the besieged capital.

To what extent can SOLIDERE contribute to con-

fidence-building? It is, of course, only concerned with the master-plan, not with the rest of Beirut. But what is done in the city centre cannot be divorced from the rest of the city or the rest of the country. A common problem with urban planning is that no one talks about the people. Social impact studies, however, are as essential as environmental impact studies. Economic growth does not stop violence if it accentuates disparities and sectarian divisions: unlike most countries which possess a majority, Lebanon is composed solely of rival minorities.

Before the latest crisis and the resulting blow to Lebanon's economic and social plans, SOLIDERE and its very dynamic team, under the watchful eye of Prime Minister Al-Hariri, whose leadership is pivotal, was increasingly widening the consultative process — without losing control. To be sure, any master planning, especially in such a sensitive atmosphere, should also include the support of local authorities, non-governmental organisations and all confessions. This could be an important component of the democratic process, which the prime minister and his government are keen to strengthen, particularly on the eve of the elections. Any master plan for downtown Beirut cannot afford to ignore the problems in the periphery: one only needs to take the road from Beirut to Saida to understand the magnitude of the challenge. Shantytowns and slums filled with refugees had sprung up along the coast, even before the recent upheavals which added hundreds of thousands of destitute families to those already uprooted in the past, particularly following the Israeli invasions of 1978 and 1982.

New motorways will not solve the refugees' plight. Many destitute people from the south are crowding de luxe establishments like St Simon and other beach clubs. ELISSAR, another company launched by Prime Minister Al-Hariri, will concentrate on their rehabilitation. Sadly, recent events have enormously compounded their suffering. This tragic emergency will once again severely constrain the government at a time when reconstruction was a major priority. Journeis also remains scarred with concrete hovels where families uprooted from the Shouf during the civil war have been compelled to resettle.

The poor people who could not afford to leave Lebanon were frequently forced to take over the property of the rich. Holiday inns became gunning towers for the assorted militias. The Lebanese learned the hard way that this should not happen again.

The know-how of non-governmental organisations should be co-opted: they have done splendid social work based on the traditional communal and extended family networks. They understand the people and their needs. What is more, they do not mind getting their hands and feet muddy. Hezbollah and others have gained strength as a result. They provide social services in many parts of the country which the government institutions have not reached.

The newly established Fondation du Patrimoine Libanais (Lebanese Heritage Foundation) should also be invited to contribute to the debate.

It is encouraging, in this respect, that religious communities own much of the real estate in downtown Beirut. Parliament Square is rimmed by cathedrals and mosques and these in turn will be good launching pads for the shops and markets.

New highways cutting across town and leading directly into the downtown area may compound the mind-

Soapbox

Party poopers

If we were to conduct a survey of opposition party leaders we would discover a strange anomaly for, contrary to their advocacy of power rotation party leaders seem particularly loath to hand over the reins of power themselves. This anomaly, however, is just one factor contributing to the marginalisation of party political life in Egypt.

Certainly the present legal and constitutional framework is inimical to the successful operation of party politics. It gives too broad a jurisdiction to the executive at the expense of the legislative and judicial authorities, placing restrictions on the freedom to form political parties, to own and control the media, create syndicates, associations and cultural societies. But more important is the fact that the framework within which parties operate draws on their credibility with the public at large.

Party political rhetoric is stale and hackneyed. The same solutions to the problems of every day are constantly reshaped and repackaged. There is an atmosphere of indolence, as intellectuals continue to wallow in ideas produced in the wake of World War II.

Party political activity is also hampered by traditional forms of party hierarchy. Neither bureaucratic centralism, nor a patriarchal system, is helpful in the exercise of party politics. If anything, they hinder popular political participation.

Conferences, seminars, newspapers and party headquarters have all proved inadequate to enliven party politics. They have succeeded only in alienating the average citizen, which is fatal to the operation of party politics since it heavily depends on the ability to maintain grassroots networks that directly address the concerns and problems of the public. Political parties should look at the successes of many national welfare associations that have had far more success in engaging a public with whom they keep in touch.



This week's Soapbox speaker is a member of the Political Bureau of the Democratic Arab Nasrist Party.

Amin Iskander

To The Editor

A matter of access

Sir—It was a beautiful evening in Cairo on 31 March 1996, and my mother and I had been to a wedding at the Cairo Sheraton which had always been one of our favourite places; the staff were always very efficient and the food delicious.

Everyone was very happy for the bride and groom. The entertainment was a success because, as is always the custom in Egypt, the dancer encouraged all the young people to participate in the show and everyone had a wonderful time.

Around one in the morning, I asked my companion to take me to the ladies room; I couldn't go alone because of my disability. When we reached the ladies room, we were dismayed to find that my wheelchair could not fit through the door. So, we struggled to get to the toilets.

I am one of the lucky people who can walk, or rather totter, with great difficulty and a great deal of help. At that time of night, it was a real agony after a day full of work and study. It must have been this great effort that gave me the initiative to ask to be shown to the manager's desk.

After explaining the situation, I asked bluntly "How can this be a five-star hotel without a toilet for the disabled? You could at least make the door wide enough to be accessible for wheelchair users."

The night manager smiled politely, but I could detect a hint of mockery. "Of

course, madam. You're right. I will see that something is done about it," he said without really meaning it. Unfortunately, he was trying to quiet me down in order to continue his evening in peace.

He didn't ask who was addressing him or even make a note to remind him of his promise, as if I had been chatting with him about something very trivial.

"Won't you take my name and address?" I insisted.

"Oh, yes, of course," he said while picking up his pen. I gave him my name, address and telephone number while looking at him straight in the eyes.

All over the world there are special parking areas, queues, hotel accommodations and public toilets for the disabled. I hope the day will come when our beautiful country will be complete with services for disabled and elderly people.

It is the right of all disabled people to enjoy life fully and have access to places the same way as any "normal" person. The world is not made for a certain category of people only. So, wouldn't it be better if able-bodied and disabled people enjoy life equally together?

Aziza Mohamed Aly
Manager of Resource Unit for Disability Programme ARED
Heliopolis, Cairo

Arab responsibility

Sir—Thanks to Hani Shukrallah for his reflections, entitled "Israel as Parable" (*Al-Ahram Weekly* 16-22 May). I thoroughly enjoyed his elegant style in highlighting the clever use of religious myths in justifying the founding and expansion of Israel.

The Arabs and their leaders, however, cannot absolve themselves of their responsibility for facilitating the job for the Zionists through a lack of initiative and proactive policy.

Now that we are at peace with Israel, perhaps we can use this as a catalyst for positive competition towards excellence in developing our countries and raising the standard of living.

Dr Fayer Shimi
Alexandria

Summit successes

Sir—The tripartite summit recently held in Cairo, which brought together President Mubarak, Palestinian President Yasser Arafat and King Hussein of Jordan, was very successful thanks to Mubarak's tireless efforts to achieve a durable, just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East.

Egypt continues to play a pivotal role in the Middle East and Arab arenas. President Mubarak aims to curb the phenomenon of terrorism threatening the peace process and to redirect the talks in a manner satisfac-

tory to all the parties concerned.

The significance which the international media placed on the summit reflects its great importance. I hope Israel and Syria can agree to a "specific formula" with regard to Israel's withdrawal from the Golan Heights and from South Lebanon, in accordance with UN Security Council Resolution 425 calling for Israeli withdrawal from the so-called "Israeli security zone."

Ashraf Faragallah Saad
English Language Teacher
Beni Suef

Injustice intolerable

Sir—When actor Gamil Ruteb's (Profile, *Al-Ahram Weekly* 9-15 May) said that "if there is one thing I cannot tolerate, it is injustice" it made a lot of sense. Injustice is the disease a social reformer must confront while defending and developing ideas. It is a stop on the road towards social reform.

Social epidemics such as poverty, racism, intolerance and bigotry prevail and flourish whenever justice is butchered. Injustice is a terrible disease that threatens both culture and enlightenment.

In the domain of education in our country, once you are cultured, you are shelved. A man of true values who confronts corruption is considered a troublemaker. But confrontation is a civic duty — it is cowardly to be passive. If justice is

done, the oppressed will be defended. It is a matter of moral consciousness.

What makes injustice the most unpleasant experience is that the accused is deprived of his right to prove his innocence. Most are unwilling to listen to the oppressed.

Zarif Kamel Hakim
English Language Teacher
Cairo

Strategic passage

Sir—The Yemeni-Eritrean crisis over the ownership of the Isle of Greater Hanish, located in the southern entrance to the Red Sea, is still causing problems at both the regional and international levels.

The Yemeni government claimed that it cooperated with the Egyptian navy during the war in October 1973. When Egypt blocked the supplies which were on the way to Israel, the Western powers deemed the strategic terrain of the Red Sea as an object of intense strategic study since the Red Sea is the main crossing through which the oil of the world passes onto Europe. Therefore, any turmoil or even marginalised events may prompt the intervention of Western powers.

The Hanish crisis reached its peak in its very early days, but Egyptian diplomacy refused to stand by with folded arms; its good offices, alongside the

Ethiopian and French mediators, stopped a time-bomb from exploding in the last critical moments. Unexpectedly, Eritrea and Yemen agreed to the principle of negotiation to avoid war between two neighbouring states. I call upon the Arab regimes to unite in the face of the coming challenges under the umbrella of the new world order that is still in the strum of brewing.

Ashraf Faragallah Saad
English Language Teacher
Beni Suef

Crossword blues

Sir—As a reader of *Al-Ahram Weekly* and someone who enjoys solving (or trying to solve) the weekly crossword, I would like to inquire whether or not you have a proof-reader for this particular section?

The crossword in the 2-8 May issue is almost unsolvable and all the clues are misnumbered. The previous crossword and various others throughout the year were incorrectly clueed as well.

Please rectify these mistakes because for me and several of my friends, the mistakes spoil what is otherwise an excellent newspaper. I look forward to less of a hassle on the crossword front in the future!

Geraldine Yonell
Administration Manager
Alexandria Language School



Little Angel, above, and Innocence, right: pret à porter images in imaginary landscapes

Rates of occupancy

A sainted place: Nigel Ryan gets lost in Fathi Hassan's Africa. But where exactly is it?

The Mashrabiya Gallery appears, on first entering, to be given over to vast spaces, almost empty plains sometimes black, sometimes acid yellow, red and pink. But these vast colour fields are not empty, there is a population of sorts, most frequently an elephant, though the black, nocturnal field contains a fox and the celestial blue an angel of sorts, in this instance a winged camel.

Nor are the spaces quite as simple as they first appear. The colour fields are carefully modulated. They are painted on cotton, which sometimes folds into deeper lines of colour. It is a residual landscape, at times carefully, precisely articulated. At its most successful the spaces through which the animals wander become expansive, a slightly tipped plain rolling forever towards an invisible horizon. In the least successful painting such space comes to resemble washed out denim.

Fathi Hassan, born in Cairo in 1957, has lived in Italy since 1979. His current exhibition at the Mashrabiya Gallery is titled *Saint Africa*. The catalogue accompanying the exhibition stresses the painter's Nubian origins, presumably to underline the African connection rather than play up that other — perhaps less in vogue but equally wearable — identity, the Mediterranean.

It is to the south, then, that we go, to the sub-Saharan Africa of big game and girls in *cache cache*, a kind of cross between nature documentary and the *National Geographic*. In the smaller paintings, more domestic in scale and

therefore peopled, characters emerge, with earrings and amulets. There is *The Witch*, whose green hand ends in candle flames rather than finger nails, standing against a background comprising silver beetles in yellow lozenge shapes, a portentous baroque figure.

The figures, if less formalised than their backdrops, are no less ideogrammatic. Standing in front of squat minarets topped with crescents they share their space with the omnipresent elephant. In *The Mirror of Brahma* a woman in a headress that can fairly be described as exotic is busy cooling herself with a fan bearing the image of an elephant. Escaping such human bondage, in a singularly overloaded image, the same creature carries a palm tree in its trunk while turning its back on the human figure. Both man and beast are framed by a dome supporting not only a crescent but a cross and the six-pointed Star of David. Fathi Hassan, on some levels at least, wants to do it by the book.

On entering the gallery the first painting you encounter, *The Quickly Disappearing Building*, has a cheetah, dramatically foreshortened, all disjointed legs in rapid motion, hurrying away from the yellow ghost of a skyscraper that floats in the dirtier sky of the plain. It is a serviceable metaphor, easily read. Cheetah equals speed, a perfect piece of natural engineering. It depicts a skyscraper that lacks the genes necessary for natural selection, and which therefore can never be entirely at home

even when it serves as home.

Fathi's most serviceable metaphors, however, contrive to be rather more opaque than either the speedy big cat or the crescent surrounded by cross and star. The beetle is a case in point — his toric little scarab that has crawled into Fathi's repertoire of images to be repeated here, there and everywhere. It scurries across the mirror in *The Mirror (In honour of Tarkowski)*. Quite why is anyone's guess, though quite why the torso of the figure in the painting is cut in two by the frame of the mirror, or why that torso should be portrayed sideways up, and against a background of stencilled green reindeer, is equally mysterious.

But it is the mystery in this exhibition that works. Those symbols easily deciphered are hardly worth the effort. The stencilled animals that stroll across the picture plane tend to be far less interesting than the representations of the plains they occupy, though their constant repetition can be a kind of iconic red-herring. The reindeer, after all, appear in four separate paintings, though my guess is that the frequency of appearance is dependent upon whichever animal stencil the artist had to hand rather than upon some intended symbolism.

If anything impresses it is the emptiness of the space juxtaposed by a single occupant. So where is this sainted place, the continent implicated by the title?

The opacity of Fathi Hassan's most successful compositions suggests that

the continent operates here as an interior landscape, as a site waiting to be fixed, a metaphysical space that refuses, despite the hype, to resolve its identity. The spaces of Fathi Hassan's paintings are peopled by large animals and the dark-skinned, but only just. Fathi Hassan was born in Cairo, of Nubian descent. For the best part of two decades he has lived and worked in Italy, between Fano and Rome. The elephant, it is reputed, never forgets.

At one point in his career Fathi was a calligrapher and a great many of these paintings contain calligraphic elements, though the actual script is unreadable. Even the word is reduced, made meaningless, by the space it occupies. Legibility gives way to an echo, to a distant memory of meaning.

At one point the unforgetting elephant strolls across a picture with a mosque on its back. In others, by way of bridging the sea, the Arabic script of the large paintings is replaced by Latin letters, an arbitrary selection of outlines drawn from a tin stencil. But whatever the script the signifier refuses to emerge from the shapes. It, like everything else, is drowned in a space navigable only, perhaps, by a winged camel. The animals, the beetles, the head dresses, amulets and the writing on the wall are no more than pret à porter costumes and accessories. Their wearers, like the wearers of other costumes, are lost in space.

Saint Africa is at the Mashrabiya Gallery. For full details see Listings.

Music

Cairo Symphony Orchestra: Great Symphonies (9): Dvorak, *Othello* overture op. 93; Rachmaninov, Concerto no. 2 in C minor for piano and orchestra op. 18; Sergey Glavatskiy (piano soloist); Tchaikovsky, *Manfred* Symphony, op. 58; Ahmed El-Saedi, conductor; Main Hall, Cairo Opera House, 17 May

And they were Russians. Rachmaninov was 20 when Tchaikovsky died. Meet or not meet history has smudged the latter part of the 19th century for them. But the establishment, the marketplace they were born into, was the same. Their way of managing it to suit their own particular genius was, however, different. Two paths to tread, they passed into myth by different routes, but came together in this concert, causing the same bewilderment they always do — troublesome, but vastly alluring.

On this night Rachmaninov came first. He was the virtuoso who got away. He had more than genius — he was an event, a mysterious explosion of personality so strong it annihilated everything else around it. There he was in front of you — so tall, withdrawn, and apparently disapproving, even contemptuous. Thoughts came — why bother to play at all if you feel like this about it? After all, he was a composer not a circus performer, as he said. But such questions have no answer. He was driven to play as he was to compose, and that was it. How he played, how he delivered the messages of the music, is part of the legends of the 20th century. No one ever did anything like him, except maybe Liszt. Anyway, there can be no doubting that he would have played his *no. 2 concerto* not at all like Sergey Glavatskiy did.

Glavatskiy has been here before and always causes a sensation. Tonight was no exception. His strength is mostly hidden by a deceptive, withdrawn confrontation with the music played. His speeds are terrific, his tempo exact — a delight. He never, for even that fraction of a split moment, hesitates. He is there, the notes fly out like sparks of fire and ice with total precision. The programme tells us this concerto is in three movements:

Time to go

David Blake follows forest footprints

big players usually overlook this. A charge-on delivery of a piece which looks seamless is what Glavatskiy did. There was moderate, then rapid, then hushed majesty, then really fast majesty, but always majesty. By so doing, he held this often wandering concerto in one piece and avoided the deepest purple depths into which it is plunged by lesser pianists. But it must have overview, a sense of almost interior decoration, and this he produced. There was no doubt as to our whereabouts, and Tchaikovsky had been there before. This was an age of mighty beasts in musical forests. Rachmaninov trod more warily than Tchaikovsky.

Some of Glavatskiy's moments were spectacular. He was equal to almost all the big moments the *no. 2* expected of him. But at times the tone sounded dry and the immense depth needed did not come. No matter, he was ast-nishing. With such equipment he can more than hold his own in the jungles of now. However, how will he manage the 1996 marketing scene? A question so far without an answer.

The concert opened with Dvorak's *Othello* overture. The spelling suggested Shakespeare rather than Verdi. The Verdi version is stronger, he dived even deeper than Shakespeare to bring down Othello in front of us like a collapsed cathedral. Dvorak, compared to this, was washed out.

And so the second Russian came — Tchaikovsky. For the high-steppers who have danced in the fast lane there comes that shadow across the privileged route — the tune has changed, the dance has stopped and the end is in sight. A positively sundering feeling comes, rose leaves fall, summer is gone and the dark grey winter looms.

For Tchaikovsky such a situation was positively wounding — a vicious slice of the scythe blade through his very being. And he had to face it more alone than most. One look at the rest of Tchaikovsky's brothers, resting their judicial feet around the family table is enough to leave the decently insane to suicide. One of the re-

sults of the apparition of death's blade is the music called the *Manfred* Symphony. It is not a symphony, more a cry of escape.

Ahmed El-Saedi has presented the *Manfred* Symphony before. He always catches the spirit, indecision, sudden terrors overcome, the gallows' humour and even the pathetic freshness of the first two movements. El-Saedi takes his time. Pause, he says, listen and pause. Anyone can find himself in such a position as Tchaikovsky. There is a lot of Manfred after Byron — orgies, Christianity, paganism, moonlight goddesses leading crusading knights to the devil. Everything is in this symphony. Manfred wanders on into the dark with no return. So did Tchaikovsky who, like Rachmaninov, escaped. Rachmaninov escaped behind a mask, Tchaikovsky into the ultimate mystery of his death.

Cairo Opera Ballet Company: The Cairo Opera Orchestra; Cleopatra Ballet and El-Nile Ballet; artistic supervisor Abdel-Moneim Kamel, conductor Taha Naguib; Cairo Opera House, Main Hall, 20 May

The Cleopatra myth needs a new spin. Difficult to make an exciting ballet out of her life. Being Egypt's most succulent myth, she can withstand almost any treatment, except that all the shots taken of her in this ballet miss their mark. Cleopatra was almost anything except a non-starter which in this ballet is her destiny.

This version of Cleopatra might almost pass muster in a provincial foreign theatre. But in Cairo, in Egypt's national Opera House, her native stamping ground, it is more than embarrassing to see a

pale wimpish lady floating about in filmy gold coat and doing nothing. She doesn't even poison people.

There have been two important attempts at a Cleopatra ballet in this century, both of them before 1910, both coming to nothing. Their creators were Bakst and Poret, the latter the first grand courier to change women's fashion. He freed women from the tyranny of the corset.

Ballet being wordless can be understood anywhere if it keeps in the clear and sticks to well-defined narrative situations. This new arrangement offered no new takes on the Cleopatra situation, political, moral or sexual. Even the CV of the serpent of old Nile was missing. No characters, no drama, no confrontations. Everything moved around in a void.



Cleopatra — non start, no go

EXHIBITIONS

Fathi Hassan (Paintings)

Mashrabiya Gallery, 8 Champollion St. Downtown. Tel 778 623. Daily exc Fri, 11am-9pm. Until the end of the month.

Moustaf El-Shazarni (Calligraphy)
Cairo Atelier, 2 Karim El-Dawla St. Downtown. Tel 574 8730. Daily exc Fri, 10am-1pm & 6pm-10pm. Until 24 May.

La Citra Inquadrata (Photographs)
Italian Cultural Centre, 3 El-Sheikh El-Morshedy St. Zamalek. Tel 340 8791. Daily 10am-3pm & 5pm-8pm. Until 26 May.

Student Exhibition
Ernest Gallery, Main Campus, AUC. Tel 537 5436. Daily exc Fri & Sat, 9am-5pm. Until 31 May.

Magdi Abdel-Aziz Emam (Paintings)
Extra Gallery, 3 El-Nessim St. Zamalek. Tel 340 6293. Daily 10.30am-2pm & 5pm-8.30pm. Until 31 May.

Sayed Saadeddin (Paintings) & Mohamed Mandour (Ceramics)
Khan El-Maghrabi Gallery, 18 El-Masara Mohamed St. Zamalek. Tel 340 3349. Daily exc Sun, 10.30am-3pm & 5pm-8.30pm. Until 31 May.

Restoration
El-Hanager, Opera House Grounds. Tel 340 6861. Daily 10am-10pm. Until 31 May.
Exhibition entitled Conservation of The National Cultural Heritage of The Countries of The European Union.

Group Exhibition
Spiral Arts Gallery, 6 Rd 77C, Maadi. Tel 351 4362. Daily exc Sun, 10am-9pm. Until 1 June.
Paintings of ten Egyptian artists, including Omar El-Nagdi, Ahmed Fouad Selim and Mustafa El-Razawi, for the inauguration of the gallery.

Ingrid Gaier (Paintings)
Cairo-Berlin Gallery, 17 Tawfiq El-Ghaili St. Bab El-Louq. Tel 393 1764. Daily exc Sun, 12pm-8pm. Until 5 June.

Robert Gutowski (Paintings)
Nagendi Institute for Archaeology and Arabic Studies, 1 Dr Mahmoud Azmi St. Zamalek. Tel 340 0076. Daily exc Sat & Sun, 9am-2pm. Until 7 June.

Miniatures
Espase Gallery, 1 El-Sherfy St. Downtown. Tel 393 099. Daily exc Fri, 10am-2pm & 6pm-9pm. 29 May-18 June.

The Museum of Mr and Mrs Mohamed Mahmoud Khalil
1 Kalfour El-Atash St. Dokki. Tel 336 2376. Daily exc Mon, 10am-6pm.
Egypt's largest collection of nineteenth century European art, assembled by the late Mahmoud Khalil, including works by Courbet, Van Gogh, Gauguin, Monet and Rodin.

Egyptian Museum
Tel 373 4319. Daily exc Fri, 8am-5pm; Fri 9am-11.15pm & 1pm-3pm.
An outstanding collection of Pharaonic and Ptolemaic treasures and the controversial mummies' room.

Coptic Museum
Mar Girgis, Old Cairo. Tel 362 8766. Daily exc Fri, 9am-4pm; Fri 9am-11am & 1pm-3pm.
Founded in 1910, the museum houses the largest collection of Coptic art and artefacts in the world.

Islamic Museum
Port Said St, Ahmed Maher St, Bab El-Khalq. Tel 390 9930/390 1520. Daily exc Fri, 9am-4pm; Fri 9am-11.30am & 2pm-4pm.
A vast collection of Islamic art and crafts including metalwork, leatherware, ceramics, textiles, woodwork and coins, drawn from Egypt's Fatimid, Ayyubid and Mamluk periods and other countries in the Islamic world.

Museum of Modern Egyptian Art
Opera House Grounds, Gezira. Tel 340 6861. Daily exc Mon, 10am-1pm & 5pm-9pm.
A permanent display of paintings and sculpture charting the modern art movement in Egypt, from its earliest pioneers to latest practitioners.

Mohamed Nagui Museum
Children's Pyramid, 9 Mahmoud Al-Ghaili St. Gezira.
A museum devoted to the paintings of Mohamed Nagui (1888-1956).
Mohamed Makhtar Museum
Tahrir St. Gezira. Daily exc Sun and Mon, 11am-1.30pm.
A permanent collection of works by the sculptor Mohamed Makhtar (d. 1934), whose granite monument to Saad Zaghloul stands near Qasr El-Nil Bridge.

FILMS
Lentire
El-Hanager, Opera House Grounds. Tel 340 6861. 29 May, 3pm.
The short film is directed by Ahmed Atef, and will be followed by a discussion featuring directors Mohamed El-Qalyoubi and Magdi Ahmed Ali.

Broken Arrow
Karl 1, 12 Emadeldin St. Downtown. Tel 924 830. Daily 10am, 1pm, 3pm, 6pm & 9pm. Cairo Sheraton, El-Gaiza St. Giza. Tel 360 6081. Daily 10.30am, 1pm, 3pm, 6pm, 9pm.

Graceful
Ramses Hilton II, Corniche El-Nil St. Tel 574 7436. Daily 10.30am, 1.30pm, 3.30pm, 6.30pm, 9.30pm & midnight.

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Listings

and cinema critic Samir Farid.

French Films
French Cultural Centre, Madinet Nasr, Tel 354 7679.
La Table Tourante (1988), animation film directed by PD Grimsau. 27 May, 7pm.

Les Enfants Du Paradis (1943), directed by M. Carré. 28 May, 7pm.
L'Astre (1990), directed by B. Giannini. 29 May, 7pm.

Zemah
Gezira Institute, 5 Abdel-Salam Aref St. Downtown. Tel 575 9877. 23 May, 6.30pm.
This 1930 production is directed by Egypt's first director Mohamed Karim.

Picco Gerani Films
Italian Cultural Centre, 3 El-Sheikh El-Morshedy St. Zamalek. Tel 340 8791.
Serfina (1968) starring A. Celentano and O. Pisto. 23 May, 7pm.

Le Castagne Sans Saes (1970) starring O. Monetti and N. Machievelli. 27 May, 7pm.
Alfredo Alfredo (1972) starring D. Hoffman, S. Sordelli. 28 May, 7pm.

Amarsud (1973) directed by F. Fellini, starring M. Noel and B. Zanna. 26 May, 7pm.
Kobal's Race
Japanese Cultural Centre, 106 Qasr El-Aini St. Garden City. 23 May, 6pm.
Directed by Suguru Kabota (1992).

Gussa Chama
Indian Cultural Centre, 23 Talaat Harb St. Downtown. Tel 393 3396. 23 May, 6pm.
Starring Amitabh Bachchan.

Commercial cinemas change their programmes every Monday. The information provided is valid through to Sunday after which it is wise to check with the cinemas.

Abul-Dehab
Mamad, 38 Talaat Harb St. Downtown. Tel 574 5656. Daily noon, 3.30pm, 5.30pm & 8.30pm.
26 July St. Downtown. Tel 575 5053. Daily 1pm, 3.30pm, 6.30pm & 9.30pm.
Starring Ahmed Zaki and Raghad.

El-Nom El-Azab (Sound Asleep)
Cosmos 1, 12 Emadeldin St. Downtown. Tel 779 537. Daily 10am, 1pm, 3pm, 6pm & 9pm. Diana Palace, 17 El-Agha St. Emadeldin. Downtown.

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midnight El-Horrey 1, El-Horrey Mall, Heliopolis. Daily 1pm, 3pm, 6pm & 9pm.

Smashback
Radio, 24 Talaat Harb St. Downtown. Tel 375 6362. Daily 10am, 1pm, 3pm, 6pm & 9pm.

Sudden Death
El-Horrey 2, El-Horrey Mall, Heliopolis. Daily 1pm, 3pm, 6pm & 9pm. 35 Talaat Harb St. Downtown. Tel 393 3897. Daily 10am, 1pm, 3pm, 6pm & 9pm.

First Knight
MGM, Kollaya El-Nar St. Maadi. Tel 352 3066. Daily 10am, 1pm, 3pm, 6pm & 9pm.

Bad Boys
Cosmos 1, 12 Emadeldin St. Downtown. Tel 779 537. Daily 10am, 1pm, 3pm, 6pm & 9pm. Ramses Hilton I, Corniche El-Nil St. Tel 574 7436. Daily 10.30am, 1.30pm, 3.30pm, 6.30pm, 9.30pm & midnight.

Top Dog
65 Abdel-Hamid Badawi St. Heliopolis. Tel 293 1072. Daily 3.30pm, 6.30pm & 9.30pm.

Braveheart
Karl 1, 12 Emadeldin St. Downtown. Tel 924 830. Daily 10am, 1pm, 3pm, 6pm & 9pm.

In the can

Mohamed El-Assiouty examines one of the few films to have made it to the screen this year and provides clues as to why much is a muchness in the world of film



Confused publicity: Ahmed Zaki defends Ragda in a publicity shot that contradicts the released version of *Abul Dahab*

Those filmmakers lucky enough to have pulled productions together last year were — more often than not — a little blasé about the long running and much publicised crisis afflicting the Egyptian film industry. Well into 1996 though, they may have cause to regret their earlier optimism. Alarmingly few of them have so far managed to secure commercial release for their films and for the past twelve months the fruit of their labours has remained firmly in the can.

The majority of films that have made it to movie houses since the new year are the very same low budget, flagrantly commercial productions that many had hoped to see squeezed out of the market. Of the nine productions that have dominated cinema screens so far this year, only one, *Laila Sakhera* (A Hot Night), was ready for screening more than 12 months before its release. The rest, including, of course, Adel Imam's *El-Nom Fil-Assal* (Sound Asleep), had simply reserved movie theatres before the first day of shooting.

So far this year we have seen nine pictures in five months. Out of these nine, two starred Ahmed Zaki and Ragda, a cinematic duo whose partnership dates back to 1990, the year that saw the release of both *Kabaria* (Crabs) and *El-Imberator* (The Emperor). The first was an unexpectedly humorous film from Khairi Bishara, a director whose first four films, while finding favour with critics had done little box office business.

Kabaria featured musical sketches and humorous fights. Ahmed Zaki played an unemployed boxer hired by a monstrously rich couple as entertainment during their extravagantly luxurious parties. *El-Imberator*, effectively a version of the 1983 film *Scarface*, was directed by Tarek El-Erian's debut film. Despite some censorship cuts it managed to please both audience and critics.

The two Zaki-Ragda vehicles released this year are an attempt to capitalise on the duo's earlier success. The producers' eyes, however, have focused rather more closely on the box-office than on critical acclaim.

Yass El-Degheidi's *Ishtakaa* (Lobsters), written by Abdel-Hai Adib and based on *The Taming of The Shrew*, was released last February. The scriptwriter and director co-produced the film, criticised for its heavy handed use of bikini clad Russian belly dancers who appear in almost every frame. Indeed, the maison d'être for so many scenes occurring on the beach seems to have been to provide a backdrop for as much undressing as the censorship would allow.

The publicity for Ahmed Zaki's second vehicle, *Abul Dahab*, released in 15 theatres for *Eid El-Adha*, stressed its commercial rather than critical appeal. "Our film is not nominated for any prizes," a return to sweet cinema without all the sophistication, "A solid gold film," "A film you'll watch from seven to nine times." Amid all the blarney the director's name shrank until it was practically invisible in the corner of the publicity materials following well-publicised wrangles with the producer.

Samir Abdel-Azim, who earned his reputation writing radio-series which he subsequently turned into films and occasionally soap-operas, is the scriptwriter and producer of *Abul Dahab*. His credits include *Afrah Wa Aranab* (Open Mouths and Rabbits), *Ala Bab El-Wazir* (At Bab El-Wazir) and *El-Sabr Fel-Mallahat* (Patience in the Salt Lake). In adapting his radio-series *El-Imberator Abul Dahab* (The Emperor Abul-Dahab) for the big screen Abdel-Azim followed a path he has trodden before. His technique is simply to take individual episodes from the radio series and string them together into the required length, without any linking footage, transitional dialogue or plot change, the one innovation of the film script being the inclusion of end-less sexual innuendoes.

Abul-Dahab is released from prison after serving a sentence in lieu of his employer, who had been selling underweight loaves of bread, only to find that the said employer had reposed on his agreement to pay a monthly allowance to *Abul-Dahab*'s wife and child. As a consequence of this oversight *Abul-Dahab* storms into the bakery, knocks his employer about a bit, before burying him in dough. Unfortunately Ahmed Zaki cannot quite hide his amusement at the denouement of the bakery scene. The cameras keep on rolling as he chuckles and his character's motivation disappears into thin air.

Abul-Dahab's job-hunting goes on for quite a few minutes. Lack of success leads him to fall into a depression counterpointed by a strangely cheerful soundtrack of Ahmed Zaki singing happy songs. This unique case of schizophrenia makes for a viewing experience similar to watching animated Russian pictures. One has to either try not to listen to the song in order to be able to follow the film, or enjoy the song and quit watching the film.

A major drug dealer, looking for someone to be his delivery boy, learns about *Abul-Dahab*'s hitherto unappreciated loyalty to his former employer. And just for delivering packages of coffee *Abul-Dahab* is paid surprisingly generously. Only when one of his customers is arrested by the police does *Abul Dahab* discover that it is hashish, not grounds, that are contained in the packages. For a moment he is torn between conscience and the need to provide for his family, eventually surrendering to the tempting power of drug-money.

Quite whether finding a job with a criminal record is as impossible as the film makes out is debatable, but Abdel-Azim's script is hardly big on realism. Certainly an enormous number of people, especially craftsmen, go about without any identification documents. Their nicknames serve as both advertisement and guarantee of their skills. On more than one occasion Farid Shawky announced proudly that his 1954 film *Go'alaumi Mugreman* (They Made a Criminal of Me), which dealt with a similar indifference from society towards the unemployment of the main character, heavily influenced President Abdel-Nasser's in changing laws to make it easier for first time offenders to be re-assimilated in the labour market. But that was in the early fifties, when social realism was the name of the game.

Abul Dahab's career as a drug baron progresses on an upward curve. Having more imagination in hiding drugs than simply heaping them into coffee sacks he quickly becomes the right-arm of the drug dealer — apparently the experienced professional gangster didn't know any better than to sack the drugs inside his coffee store. His big break, though, comes when his boss is shot by the police as they speed through a checkpoint. *Abul-Dahab* throws the injured man out of the car, leaving him stranded somewhere in the desert. In the meantime his young son dies in hospital, after undergoing surgery.

The plot thickens, ever more illogically. *Abul-Dahab* attempts to make love with his first wife, is then seduced and rejected by a dressmaker. His sister proceeds to seduce his henchman. Since neither location nor even camera angles changed much, it is a blessing that the costumes were occasionally different. Yet despite costume changes the flow of events becomes monotonous and predictable.

Abul-Dahab signs all his possessions over to the dressmaker who promptly dumps him. He fires at his second wife and lover with a machine gun, which amazingly causes not even a scratch. He then drives his henchman to suicide, before the final tragedy, in which *Abul-Dahab*'s second wife is accidentally shot by her lover.

Cue the police, one of them played by the writer-producer. "You'll get out of it, *Abul-Dahab*," calls the first wife.

What other films, one wonders, will get out of the can.



Fast perfect. Shadia (above right) in *Midaq Alley*; Present continuous, Adel Imam

On average the budget for a film in Egypt is LE700,000, a figure that would not cover the salaries of the make-up personnel on a big Hollywood production. The lion's share of this figure goes to the stars acting in the film who, by virtue of their long years playing secondary roles finally deserve some money to secure their sometimes ill-concealed old age. Yet inflation, and the law of diminishing returns, means that even superstars can die in poverty. The silver screen loves youth. Fees appear to have an inverse relationship with experience. The older you get, the less they pay. In the worst cases actors are eventually forced to accept any role to appear on the screen again. And any screen will do, even if it is only a few inches wide.

Once upon a time the Egyptian cinema attracted the cream of the literati. During the 1950s and early '60s, as national consciousness peaked, the names of Naguib Mahfouz, Youssef El-Seba'i, Ehsan Abdel-Qaddous, Abdel-Hamid Gouda El-Sahhar, Amin Youssef Ghorab, Sarwat Abaza, Galil El-Bendari, Fathi Abul-Fadi and Youssef Gohar could be found in the credits, as they either scripted films, or adapted their own novels and short stories for the big screen.

It is a phenomena that by the early '70s had all but ended. Hardly any novelist or playwright tackle screenplays today. Yet the constant recycling of a few basic plots suggest that imaginative screenwriters are what Egyptian cinema most lacks.

All those film stars deemed box office draws, male and female, have either passed the half century mark or are approaching it at speed. Yet the big screen's need for fresh new blood exceeds by far the craving of any vampire locked up in his coffin for centuries. Egypt's top superstar is still playing the same characters he did since 1966: same looks, same age, same graces...there is minimal difference in either performance or character. The most significant development has been Adel Imam's ever increasing centrality and indispensability to the plot — or, as is sometimes the case, to the movie, even in the absence of a plot.

Plain Talk

Britain is celebrating the centenary of the death of William Morris. To mark the occasion an exhibition of his work opened on 9 May at the Victoria and Albert Museum. Meanwhile many British newspapers and magazines carried commemorative pieces about him — I say commemorative pieces to avoid using the word homage.

Going through the articles, it transpires that Morris has as many enemies as admirers. Morris has always been a controversial subject. Yet for us young students of the '40s he was almost an idol. With the popularity of socialism during the years of World War II it was not surprising that one of our set books at the English Department, Cairo University, was a collection of essays and lectures by William Morris, published under the title *On Art and Socialism*.

To those of our readers unacquainted with Morris' work, a cursory exposure of his philosophy and art would not be amiss. Morris was strongly opposed to what he described as "the professional scourge of the industrial system" and "the hideously ugly products of the Victorian factories". He was, in fact, an arch-enemy of the entire social system that had spawned that ugliness. His was a certain nostalgia or rather, in the words of one writer, "a romantic retreat into pre-Raphaelite nostalgia, painting a picture of a vanishing age".

Morris was an outstanding designer, craftsman and poet. In the 1860s he was a friend of Dante Gabriel Rossetti and an enthusiast of the romances of Malory, Walter Scott and Tennyson. He was a pioneer ecologist, a conservationist and a campaigner for social justice and cultural freedom. A lover of nature, motifs from the natural world run through his poetry. He often called for the revival of traditional English crafts — hence his creation of fabrics, wall paper, chairs and stained glass. In all his works he shunned chemical dyes, opting for organic ones instead.

He was a keen reader of place and nothing saddened him more than to see a place he loved demolished or crassly redeveloped. His passion for old buildings emanated from his belief in the psychological role they play in the span of human life as orientation points which provide continuity and emotional security.

Morris was a great believer in beauty — there is his well-known aphorism: "Have nothing in your house except what you know to be useful or believe to be beautiful." Beauty, to him, was a living force which could, by means of art "make man's work happy and his rest fruitful". Or again — "Every man that made anything made it a work of art as well as a useful piece of goods." For work, so done, turns man into an artist, and conversely art, to Morris, was "an expression of man's joy in his work".

Indeed, Morris' article of faith that things are beautiful "when they were part of some general scheme of living" calls to mind the Egyptian school of "art for life". This was initiated by the great artist and teacher Hamed Said. Like Morris, Said believes in functional art, and like him, he and his disciples created pieces of furniture and fabrics that were real works of art.

Mursi Saad El-Din

Books

Filling in the balance sheet

Masir Masr (Fate of Egypt), Mohamed Naguib, Cairo: Dar Diwan, 1996

The memoirs of Mohamed Naguib, Egypt's first president after the 1952 Revolution, were actually written in February 1955, shortly before he became a political prisoner, a process that resulted in two decades house arrest. The final years of his life, following the death of his wife and children, were devoted largely to his pet dogs and cats.

The publisher's preface notes that Major-General Naguib wrote the memoirs in English in 1955, after his disagreement with the Revolutionary Command Council and his deposition in 1954. Though translated into Arabic and published, they were quickly banned, the only copy remaining being in possession of Naguib's nephew, retired Major-General Hassan Mohamed Salem.

Perhaps because Naguib was writing of things fresh in his mind, the reader is presented with a full, detailed and vivid picture of the events of the time. Furthermore, Naguib had not yet been subjected to imprisonment and house arrest and thus these memoirs are free of the note of sadness, of bitterness even, that runs through his other book of memoirs, *Kalimat Li-Tarikhi* (My Word for History), published before his death in the 1970s.

The book opens with a bird's-eye-view of Egypt in 1936, the year in which King Farouk ascended to the throne. He draws a portrait of an occupied country ruled by a decadent king, where corruption was the order of the day. The capitalist class plays every trick in the book to evade taxes, smuggles money out of the country, buys land and property for speculation. Inflation goes hand in hand with unemployment, and the fellahin become poorer by the day.

Those officers with links to the fellahin or petty government functionaries were, according to

Naguib, most keenly aware of the political and social situation of the country. Naguib takes himself as an example: one of his grandfathers was a peasant, the other an officer, while his father was an army captain working in the civil service in Sudan.

Rampant corruption, both within the army and outside, combined with the war in Palestine to prompt a number of officers to question the whole system. Naguib was a colonel, later promoted to brigadier during the Palestine War.

From the very start, Naguib was opposed to the war. He was aware of the Egyptian army's shortcomings and its inadequate supplies, and consequently predicted its defeat. Given the arms embargo at the time, he argued that the Egyptian army would have done better to support the movement of Palestinian resistance. Yet despite such beliefs Naguib participated valiantly in the war, preceding his soldiers, eating and sleeping with them. Injured in combat, he returned to the battle field even before his wounds could heal.

Naguib elaborates on the drastic impact the defeat in the Palestine War of 1948 had on the army and the development of events later. There were defective armaments imported by the king's friends and entourage. Such instances of corruption were one of the main reasons for the confrontation between the king and the group of nationalist officers. The confrontation, led by Naguib, became public during regular elections of the officers' club. The candidate sponsored by the king was known to all and the



1937: Mohamed Naguib, centre, back, stands behind Abdel-Rahman Al-Mahdi

candidate supported by the free officers was equally known. It was the latter who won the vast majority of the votes despite repeated threats from the palace.

In terms of secrecy it was not easy for a major-general to collaborate with officers of minor

modest. This is all the more admirable since it was probably his credibility at the helm of a movement otherwise peopled by low ranking officers that ensured a smooth transition of power.

After the expulsion of the king a new chapter in the life of Egypt, Mohamed Naguib and the

rank in creating the group of Free Officers. Naguib was known for his strong nationalist stands. He confesses that he accepted to lead the 23 July coup after its success but did not participate in the preparations for it. He thus shouldered most of the responsibility in those early, critical moments when the young officers needed a well-known nationalist officer as their figure-head. Naguib accepted to play this role although the risk was always there that the coup d'état would fail and that he would be put to death by the king, however peripheral his role.

In narrating these events Naguib is not out to turn his past to profit. Throughout the tone is invariably confessional and

free officers begins. Despite Naguib's religious nature he was not one for the manipulation of religion in the sphere of politics. He pinpoints one of the major mistakes of the free officers — the exception they made of the Muslim Brotherhood when they decided to dissolve all political parties. Naguib is also categorical in his rejection of communism though, it must be said, there is little indication that he has any clear grasp of what it is. He makes clear that he fully approved of the army's treatment of the striking Kafir El-Dawwar workers, and supported the execution of their leaders.

It did not take long, however, for conflicts to appear among the ranks of the Revolutionary Command Council. Naguib, on his part, asserts that he recommended that democratic practices be reinstated, that after the Free Officers de-throned the king, they should have returned to their camps, leaving the task of rule to the politicians.

At the end of his memoirs, Naguib provides his balance sheet, as it were, of laws passed, measures taken and developments during his two-year tenure.

Finally, Naguib offers his opinions on a number of issues related to Egypt's position vis-à-vis the world in 1955. For Egypt to be "a friend of the West", as he puts it, it is imperative, he writes, that the British withdraw from the country and that the Sudan issue be resolved. As for Israel, Naguib is careful to bring out the distinction between the Jews and Israel. "We are not against the Jews", he writes, "of whom a large community lives among us as Egyptians." It is Israel's expansionist, imperial ambitions that must be guarded against.

Reviewed by Mahmoud El-Nagib

Fountain of youth or sleeping pill?

Do you want to live longer, look younger, healthier and more? **Nermeen El-Nawawi** investigates claims that we now have a wonder pill that does it all



photo: Sherif Sorbol

Egyptian pharmaceutical companies are now producing locally the new drug, melatonin which for the past few months has stirred a more than vivid interest among many sections of the population. Previously imported privately it has now been commercialised under the brand name Vivamax Melatonin, and is available in pharmacies at a cost of LE15 for every 30 capsules. Tested independently in Egyptian laboratories, the drug has earned high ratings.

Originally manufactured and tested in the US, it has been advertised as the new fountain of youth, extending normal life span by 25 per cent or more and injecting elderly people with renewed health and boundless energy. The old could now enjoy once more a full, active life with the same zest and vigour as a forty-year-old spring chicken and with no harmful side effects or long-term dangers to worry about. In the US however, melatonin is registered with the Federal Drug Administration as a nutritional product, and therefore sold over the counter, whereas in Egypt it is produced as a prescription drug, said Dr Gamila Moussa, under-secretary of the Ministry of Health for pharmaceuticals. Moussa confirms that the drug now distributed in Egyptian pharmacies has the same composition as the tablets made in the US.

But what exactly is melatonin? We are told it already exists in its natural state in every living substance, from algae to human beings, and plays different roles in the human body. It has been isolated and its effects studied on animals and humans, albeit not yet sufficiently, insist some scientists.

According to the 1996 World Health Network report, providing mice and rats with a supplement of the substance has been shown to enhance their health in a surprising number of ways. The report also suggests that determined dosages can stop or retard the growth of human breast cancers and induce tumor regression if used in conjunction with chemotherapy.

"By playing an important role in the regulation of the sleep-wake cycle, melatonin induces sleep without the side effects of sedatives and other sleep aids," says Dr Mohamed Ghanem, professor of psychiatry at Ain Shams University. It reduces the time it takes to fall asleep, increases actual sleeping time and reduces the number of awakenings after the onset of sleep, he explains.

Among the functions of melatonin listed by the World Health Network report is that of efficiently combating jet lag because it resets the body's biological clock. In addition, it may prevent heart disease by lowering blood cholesterol. New research suggests that it could be effective in the treatment and/or prevention of AIDS, Alzheimer, asthma, cataracts and diabetes. "The combination of large doses of the drug (300 mg) with progesterone inhibits ovulation in females, without the unpleasant side-effects of conventional estrogen-containing pills," claims Dr Hisham El-Gayar, professor of endocrinology and internal medicine at Ain Shams University.

In addition, according to the World Health Net-

work report, the substance acts as an intercellular antioxidant, preventing and reducing the damage done to the body by free radicals, thereby protecting every part of the cell and every cell of the body, including vital brain cells.

Referred to as "the hormone of darkness", melatonin is secreted by the pineal gland, a small organ situated behind the eye, weighing 100 - 150 mg. Pharmacist Mahmoud Ghourab, chairman of the Giza Pharmacists Syndicate, sheds light on the composition of the substance and its role in the human cycle: "[It] is composed of an amino acid called tryptophan, which we get from the food we ingest. Tryptophan is then converted into serotonin, a brain chemical involved with mood, which, in turn, is converted into melatonin. "We get our high energy level from serotonin during the day and our restful sleep from melatonin at night," he says. Moreover, according to Dr Hussein El-Orabi, professor of endocrinology at Ain Shams University, it has two other vital functions: it is responsible for hormonal regulation and for providing antioxidant protection.

The pineal gland gives orders to other systems through the release of melatonin: changes in its levels inform the body, inducing it to enter puberty, begin the sleeping or wakefulness processes, alert it to produce antibodies. Therefore, the pineal gland acts like an orchestra conductor, using the substance as its baton.

Melatonin production occurs almost entirely at night and is actually stimulated by darkness. "The onset of secretion is around 9 - 11 pm and the offset is between 7 - 9 am," El-Gayar says. When light hits the retina of the eye, neural impulses signal the pineal gland to slow the production.

Melatonin is secreted abundantly until puberty, and then its levels decline steadily into old age. As soon as the pineal gland senses we're old, around the age of 45 it begins to reduce its production, signaling to all other systems that it is time to start the aging process. If at the age of 40 we could attain the levels that we had in youth, the pineal gland would continue to give orders appropriate to a young body. Chronologically, we'd be entering middle and old age; biologically, we'd still be young. Ghanem is sceptic on that count, however, claiming that the anti-aging characteristics are an illusion more in the nature of wishful thinking: "The drug is only capable of improving the quality of life," he says.

Dr. Russel Reiter, professor of neuro-endocrinology at the University of Texas Health Sciences Center and "godfather of melatonin research" discovered in 1993 that melatonin is the body's most crucial antioxidant. This is clearly illustrated in his major book on the topic, "Melatonin: Your Body's Natural Wonder Drug".

Reiter reports that there are no human studies to support the contention that it will really extend normal people lifespan, although it has caused a 20 per cent increase in the lifespan of both rats and mice. "If melatonin allows you to live longer, it may be due to its proven ability to reduce free radical damage, stimulate an aging immune sys-

tem, protect the cardiovascular system and stimulate the production of growth hormone," Reiter emphasised.

One of the key glands stimulated by the substance is the thymus, full of the white blood cells which fight infection. In response to decreased levels, the thymus shrinks and disappears. Melatonin also seeks to counter the immune-suppressing effects of the stress hormone, which causes us to get sick when we're under pressure. That may be why younger people seem better able to handle high-pressure jobs or demanding schedules, says Ghanem. He has not found it effective in the treatment of brain damage and mental disorders, however.

Researchers are still indecisive about the optimum doses to be prescribed in each of the different conditions which the drug is alleged to treat, because the same dose can produce different blood levels in each particular case. Yet, most physicians suggest that starting with a 2 or 3mg dose one hour before bedtime is sufficient for inducing sleep, alleviating jet lag, combating the aging process, affording antioxidant protection and assisting immune therapy.

Ghourab advises patients to stay away from "natural melatonin" because it might be contaminated with viruses and proteins which could evoke an antibody response. "Synthetic melatonin, on the other hand, is made from chemicals identical to that produced in the body," he says. Although the synthetic variety is available in three different preparations—regular, time-release and sublingual—time-release tablets are the best choice. "They allow the drug to enter the bloodstream more gradually, which enables patients to take a low dose and still have it in their bloodstream throughout the night," Ghourab explains. Regular tablets cause the substance to enter the bloodstream rapidly and sublingual ones most rapidly, producing much higher levels than normally present in the body.

To date, the drug has not caused problems to its users. Reiter suggested in his book that patients taking 6 grammes in carefully monitored studies showed no signs of toxicity. "The only consistent side effect of high doses has been drowsiness and a slower reaction time," Reiter explained. Moreover, the Food and Drug Administration reports that in the two years it has been available over the counter, no alarming negative side effects have been reported. Reiter, however, declares that although melatonin has been tested on humans in hundreds of studies, it has not been administered in the large-scale, carefully controlled studies necessary to determine its ultimate safety. "People who choose to take it at the present time are facing some unknown risks," Reiter said. El-Orabi shares the same view: "There are no extensive clinical trials on humans to rely on, no purity controls, standard dosing regimes or long-term evaluations."

The 1996 World Health Network report confirms these opinions: "The immense popularity of melatonin has brought with it some unbalanced and

potentially dangerous views on the hormone as there are no conclusive human studies that guarantee any positive long-term results," it says.

"Through personal experience and communication with a large number of physicians who have treated patients with melatonin, its only proven safe use is as a short-term remedy for jet lag and sleeping disorders," adds El-Orabi.

People under 45 already manufacture adequate amounts of the substance, and supplementation should be avoided except for short-term use. "Melatonin is a promising hormone but more time is needed to verify fields of use and safety of pharmacological doses which greatly exceed its physiological natural daily secretion," El-Gayar explained.

According to Dr Raafat Rashwan, professor of endocrinology at Cairo University: "Scientists do not know everything about the substance as a natural hormone in the body, and thus cannot decide firmly on an artificial form."

Side effects are also not to be taken lightly: the Network reports that some people find it more difficult to sleep when taking melatonin and experience nightmares. Others report mild headaches, stomach upsets and feelings of depression. Most of these effects, however, occurred in people who took high doses of melatonin, were chronic users or were on medication. Reiter suggests that it worsened depression in some people, although others experienced relief from the symptoms. In this respect, Ghanem suggests that the following people should not take supplements without the supervision of a physician: normal children; pregnant women and nursing mothers; and people with severe mental illness, allergies, autoimmune diseases, leukemia and lymphoma.

Surprisingly, hundreds of thousands of people have decided not to wait for further studies and have begun to take the drug.

Rashwan started taking the American drug three months ago. He reports that he has been sleeping more deeply and for longer hours; he also reports a generally healthier appearance. Rashwan, who has been suffering from constant migraines since 1958, has had none since he started taking melatonin. It has also regulated his heart palpitations.

A second patient, Essam Kharna, has been taking the American brand of the drug for the past four months. Kharna reports that its most important result is a deep and relaxed sleep. Taking it also helped Kharna become less nervous and more tolerant to stress. He finds, however, that he sleeps for longer hours than expected.

A third patient, May Zeid, took Egyptian melatonin for ten days. Zeid reported that it caused her to be more alert. "I used to sleep for a couple of hours, wake up and stay up for the rest of the night," Zeid said.

Most physicians interviewed by the Weekly said that melatonin's commercial publicity has exceeded its scientific benefits. "The effects of such drugs cannot be studied through intensive propaganda campaigns," says Dr Yehia El-Rakhawi, professor of psychiatry at Cairo University.



Destiny rides the metro

Whenever the conversation with foreigners turns to why they love Egypt, one is sure to hear a speech on how hospitable and kind-hearted Egyptians are. I never fail to point out the absence of gory crimes in our land. We are definitely not an aggressive, cruel people, but what exactly is meant by "kind"?

For me the word often conjures up images of our greengrocer, who for the past ten years has imposed extortionist, monopolistic prices in our neighbourhood with a debonair smile. His is the kindness of a Mafioso collecting protection money.

The other day however, I had a chance to observe first-hand what Egyptians' kindness consists of. I was riding the metro late in the afternoon. I noticed a group of smartly dressed young women chatting excitedly. It soon became obvious that they were on their way to attend some family celebration, at which a certain young man would be present. The young man, Hussein, had apparently expressed interest in one of the girls of the group, Sumaya. She was supposed to make a decision as to whether she liked him or not. Sumaya, from what I gathered, listening carefully while ostensibly reading a magazine, had already seen Hussein on a previous occasion and had liked what she saw. He looked "respectable", she told her friends, a man, not a little boy. Today would be a confirmation of her first impression.

Sumaya was dressed for the occasion in a crisp, off-white, tailored linen two-piece suit, with matching high-heeled shoes and a beige handbag, a colourful scarf only half concealing her hair. A hint of makeup had been carefully applied, just enough to highlight eyes and lips, a particularly successful attempt at suggesting subdued coyness and femininity.

At the next station, a mother and two fat little boys boarded the women's carriage. They too had party clothes on, the two little boys in suits and bow ties, the mother in long robes and a spotless white headscarf. They, unlike the girls, were returning from a party, as the general disarray in the boys' attire and their chocolate smeared faces suggested. The mother parked one of the boys next to Sumaya while the other galloped across the carriage pretending to be a horse. Sumaya turned her attention to the little boy at once, trying to engage him in conversation. The little boy looked particularly ill at ease. He was sweating profusely and pulling at his belt, which was really too tight for comfort. I reflected silently on the problems that this excess weight would cause him in later life. Suddenly the little boy grunted. He looked bewildered for an instant then he was sick, relieving himself of his extensive, ill-digested meal all over Sumaya and her companions. The passengers gasped. The boy started howling and ran to his mother, who proceeded to comfort him. Sumaya and her friends looked at each other, embarrassed. They extracted tissues from their handbags in a hopeless attempt to reduce the damage. At no time however did they look angry. No bitter words were exchanged. No one said anything about the little boy being a fat slob and the mother a careless educator. The passengers clucked their tongues and mainly expressed concern for the little boy's health. The mother, still holding her son in her arms, suggested that the outfits would greatly benefit from a good washing. She told the attentive girls what brand of washing soap to use. They seemed to approve. Abandoning their useless efforts, they turned their attention towards the little boy. Was he feeling better now? One of the girls volunteered a story describing how she too had been sick after a party. One should not eat outside one's home, was the general conclusion. No further mention was made of the missed party, or the spoiled clothes.

The girls left the carriage at the next station. They were going home to wash and change. I wondered if Sumaya would still make it to the party and if Hussein would be waiting. Was she really as unconcerned with what had happened as she made herself out to be, or was she just pretending? Did she hate the little boy deep down, but was unable to find words to express her anger, having been taught never to show it in public? Or did she maybe consider the little boy an instrument of fate, a sign that her meeting with Hussein was not looked upon favourably in heaven, where matches were made?

The little boy's mother seemed to find Sumaya and her group's behaviour quite natural. In the conversation she struck up a little later with the other passengers, while her fat son was sleeping fitfully, no mention was made of the girls.

Fayza Hassan

Sufra Dayma

Musaka'a

Ingredients:

- 1 1/2 kg. aubergine
- 1 1/4 kg. minced meat (cooked)
- 1 cup fresh tomato juice
- 2 tbsp. tomato paste
- 1 1/2 tsp. crushed garlic
- 3 tsp. corn oil
- One bouillon cube
- Pepper + allspice + ground nutmeg (to suit)

Method:

Peel the black aubergine outer skin in strips, then slice them round into thick rings. In a wide baking pan, heat the oil, then place the aubergine slices on top of it, stir frying the slices over high heat, and only for a few seconds when the lower layer colours. Lower the heat and cover the pan allowing the aubergine to release its juices and cook in them. This should take approximately 10-15 minutes. You may need to add just a few spoonfuls of water, depending upon the aubergine. Remove the aubergine from heat. This process is used instead of deep frying it in oil and consequently acquiring a very heavy meal. In another cooking pan, melt the butter and gently fry the garlic, then add the tomato juice and paste, the bouillon cube, the minced meat, the spices and some water. Bring to the boil, then simmer over low heat until it slightly thickens. Pour the tomato sauce over the aubergine and shake the pan, then place it uncovered in a pre-heated medium oven for about 30-40 minutes. Serve with white rice and green salad.

Moushira Abdel-Malek

Restaurant review

Cakes and coffee

What can ail thee, coffee drinker? Nigel Ryan finds out

A new phenomenon is appearing on the streets of Cairo. Slowly, stealthily, they are creeping into the most unexpected corners of the city. It is the upmarket coffee shop, which invariably sells pastries in addition to coffees the descriptions of which might as well be drawn from a seed catalogue. Blueberry mocha vanilla with extract of raspberry — you know the kind of thing — small bags of which appear on supermarket shelves usually with a gold adhesive seal announcing that they are part of the gourmet coffee collection.

They are springing up everywhere, from the shiny boulevards of Mokandassa to alleyways downtown, where several *ahwa baladis* have tiled their floors, painted the tables a primary shade, and installed a cappuccino machine. They are a sign of the times. I do not know whether they portend well, my suspicion being that they are merely the beverage equivalent of the shopping mall.

I am temperamentally disinclined to stray west of the river, certainly before noon, and so my determination to search out cappuccino and croissants took me only as far as 26th of July Street, Zamalek, where Simonds, the grandfather of Cairo's cappuccino bars is located. True, there is a branch downtown, in Sherif Street, but it has all the characteristics of a non too healthy off-shoot. It is desultory, usually empty, and one cannot quite help feeling guilty at having disturbed the staff.

The Zamalek headquarters are altogether different. Seldom empty, it is often difficult to find a seat. Standing room only is the

norm, yet even this does not deter the customers, who crowd in around the cabinets displaying pastries, hunch in corners or jostle one another at the counters.

A note on etiquette: on entering purchase your ticket from whoever is behind the till. Cakes and pastries appear on a separate ticket to beverages. Hand beverage ticket to whoever is behind the counter, together with a small gratuity. Pastries and cakes are dealt with separately, at the appropriate cabinets.

Fruit juices at Simonds are seasonal. You simply look at the stand at the far end of the counter and see what is piled up. There are then either squeezed or liquidised, depending on the fruit. Cappuccino comes from a solid machine, espresso from a slightly less substantial piece of technology. Croissants tend to be better the earlier you arrive. Unfortunately they sit in a heated cabinet, slowly drying out, so by noon they are less than appetising, by mid-afternoon virtually inedible. And what applies to the croissants applies equally to the pastries.

I had a croissant, a small cheese floss made with *gibna roumi*, a grapefruit juice and cappuccino — a reasonably substantial breakfast that barely cost five pounds. The cappuccino came with a sprinkling of cinnamon. You can find better, though it would be easier to find worse. Unless you specify otherwise, it will be very, very sweet. While Simonds hardly aspires to capture the up-market clientele the new pretenders appear to be after, it is a comfortable place if, of course, you can find a seat.

Simonds, 112, 26th of July, Zamalek.

Al-Ahram Weekly Crossword

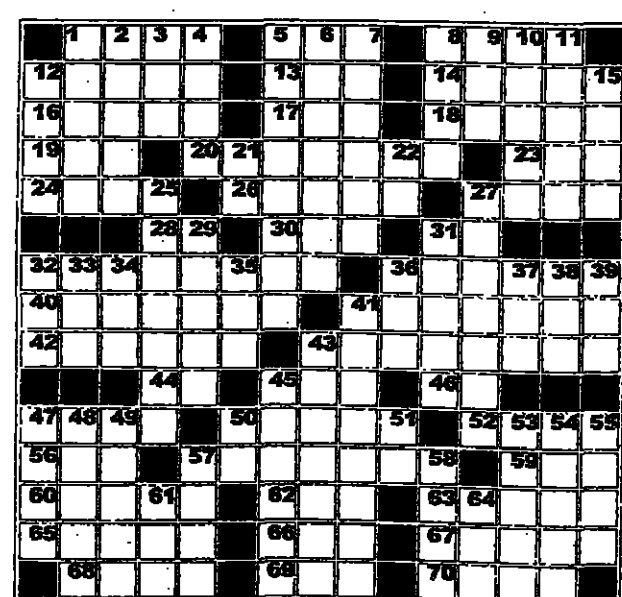
By Samia Abdennour

ACROSS

1. Dun-coloured (4)
5. Definite article (3)
8. German composer, most famous for his stage work (4)
12. String instrument (5)
13. Speed (3)
14. Quotidian (5)
16. LoR (5)
17. Refuse scrap (3)
18. Boredom (5)
19. Store, abb. (3)
20. Auctioneers' mallets (7)
23. And so on, abb. (3)
24. Novice (4)
26. Miscarriage (5)
27. Fish of turbot kind (4)
28. Rupees, abb. (2)
30. ...May morning, 2 wds (3)
31. Weather directions (2)
32. Hayden was called his "father" (8)
36. Female fowl (6)
40. Cavity for earring (7)
41. Slow dance of French or-

DOWN
1. Short simple song (5)
2. Revolving part of machine (5)
3. Miss McGraw (3)
4. German family of musicians (4)
5. Brass instrument (8)
6. Melodious sound (7)
7. Intestines (6)
8. Lyric poems (4)
9. Melted (3)
10. More delicate (5)
11. A woodwind instrument (5)

Last week's solution



12. Intense (4)
15. City, jumbled (4)
21. Films: to be seen only by adults, abb. (2)
22. Right, abb. (2)
25. Greek mythology, musician who charms beasts, rocks and trees (7)
27. Beauty, Fr. (7)
29. Photographer; pellets (5)
31. Perception; brain-suit (5)
32. Deposit; inclined; collection (3)
33. Change course or direction (3)
34. Machine Repair Engineer, abb. (3)
35. Office for Lifesaving Services, abb. (3)
36. Type of baked pastry (3)
37. Personal pronoun (3)
38. Toe, jumbled (3)
39. Weather directions (3)
41. Plucked string instrument (8)
43. Behaviour, etiquette (7)
45. Adrenal (6)
47. Thrusts (4)
48. Adjoins (5)
49. Fit for a king (5)
50. Musical note (2)
51. Without place of publication, L. abb. (2)
53. Declare; have rights to (5)
54. Workers; power (5)
55. Double reed wind instrument (4)
57. Be undecided; hang (4)
58. Polygonal recess (4)
61. Roman 52 (3)
64. Poorly (3)

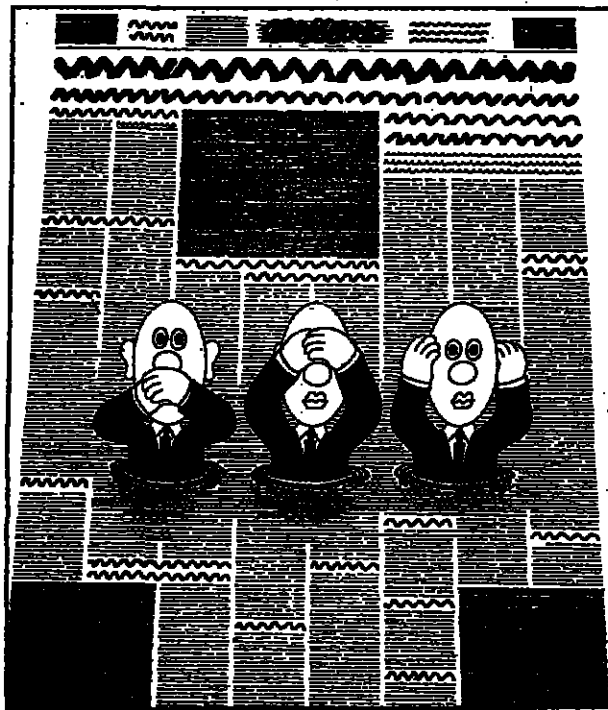
سكس (من الإله)

Who needs words?

For forty years, the mordant humour of Hegazi's caricatures have exposed the irony behind the painful contradictions of everyday reality in the Arab world. This year, Hegazi turns sixty. **Fayza Hassan** tries to pin down this master of witticism



Response to an official contention that subsidised food was promoting laxity in the Egyptian population



Birth control TV campaigns have informed an unexpected public: the very young are now able to discuss freely the pros and cons of the various methods of protection available. This little girl is selecting the one which she might want to adopt in the future.



In his compilation of Hegazi's forty years of caricatures, Mohamed Boghdadi writes in the preface of his book *Hegazi: the artist of the Egyptian al-leys*: "Have you ever tried to review historical events through the pen of a caricaturist? To listen to the voices of the ordinary Egyptian people echoing in the thousands of quips accompanying the caricatures?"

This is what Boghdadi has done, and for five years he went about collecting nearly forty years of caricatures and children's books illustrations, in an attempt to explain Hegazi's art and personality. His task was complicated by the fact that Hegazi never kept any of his works. Once he wrote a short note to Boghdadi — who was asking for his help in locating some of his old caricatures — informing him that he had already published. Confronted with it by chance while leafing through a publication he blocked it out of his conscientious observation. When it was done, he wanted nothing to do with it any more. Therefore, he kept nothing. There were no records, no scrap books.

Boghdadi was left to the task of looking for published caricatures, scanning archives and microfilms in search of the famous signature, with no encouragement from his subject. On the contrary, Hegazi did his best to dissuade him. "This kind of retrospective is usually done to honour dead artists," he said, "so why can't you leave it alone until I am gone and then publish your book if you wish?" But Hegazi, one of the greatest Arab caricaturists, is intriguing to all those who enjoy his work. He is shrouded in mystery: he lives as a semi recluse and little is known of his private life.

Who is the man? How did he come to this form of political and social discourse, why does he abandon it for long spells, why is he back now publishing in *Rose El-Youssef*? "The great silent man" as Ahmed Fouad Negm has called him, doesn't say much on the rare occasions when he surfaces, these days, ex-

cept that like his father, the train driver, he is not inclined to verbosity.

Commenting on Hegazi's most popular caricatures, veteran journalist Samir Sobhi says: "If in the '40s and '50s, Abdel-Samir pictured El-Masri Effendi with his *tarboosh* and *sebha* (worry beads) and if Rakha's favourite character was a *bint el-balad*, coyly copying foreign ways, Hegazi has presented his public with the genuine, typical Egyptian woman, her head covered with the *mandil bi onya* (head kerchief adorned with colourful pompons on the edges) going around the *hara* clad in her *melawy luff* (black wraparound used in the olden days to cover the body from shoulders to ankles), accompanied by the slip-along of her traditional wooden clogs. "Hegazi," says Sobhi, "has favoured the true *bint el-balad* cosily plump and plagued with a thousand problems borne with simplicity and courage." Her fellow counterpart is a fitting match, a true product of the Egyptian countryside, instantly recognisable as such, even when sporting a "St Michael" suit."

One of Hegazi's most famous caricatures features a rather hefty housewife having forsaken the *mandil* but not the clogs, sitting next to her identically shod husband. He is smoking a cigarette with his after dinner cup of tea watching a belly dancer on television: the image of petty bourgeois gratification. Their five children express the preoccupation of the day brought about by official commentaries on the reckless misuse of subsidised foodstuffs: "Honesty the government can't stand us. We represent the population surplus, our father is a redundant worker and our mother has grown fat on subsidised bread." (see cartoon top left)

It is always the daily problems of the poor which arrest Hegazi and if his observation is ironic it is compassionate as well. Those who know him say that he has been strongly influenced by his childhood years, spent in Tanta. His family was poor. During the summer holidays, he used to ride back and forth on his father's steam-powered train

watching the Egyptian countryside and the fellahin's toil through the window. At night, he slept with his father in one of the derelict shacks the railways provide for their workers. Supper consisted of a few *ta miya* spread on a newspaper.

When Hegazi turned 16, he suddenly quit school and ran away from Tanta with a friend, terrified at the idea that if his parents found out that he was a gifted artist they would insist on enrolling him at the art academy, paying his fees, a thing the family could ill-afford. In Cairo he found work as an illustrator, but it is only when he had started working at *Rose El-Youssef* that his talent as a caricaturist bloomed.

Once he had found his medium, Hegazi became famous practically overnight. The late Salah Jahin, the most talented and established caricaturist of the period, Sobhi says, knew well Hegazi's worth. As editor-in-chief of the magazine *Sabbah el-Kheir*, the breeding grounds of most Egyptian caricaturists, he allowed Hegazi's pen a free reign.

Often in his life Hegazi goes through a crisis. What causes it is not clear. Friends venture guesses that Hegazi simply ignores. During one of these spells of depression he turned his attention to illustrating children's books with caricatures which became as famous as his previous work. For a while, he completely abandoned his role of social and political critic.

Thoroughly political, Hegazi is first and foremost an artist who has used his pen masterfully to express the woes of the deprived, the dispossessed and the marginalized. He feels kinship, he is on their side, never patronising in his political message. His caricatures are pure agit-prop which attempt to draw the poor out of their apathy, distancing them from their miserable condition by giving them a chance to laugh at it. Being able to laugh at one's problems empowers. Problems become less overbearing, more liable to be controlled when their absurdity is grasped.

Hegazi has contributed regularly to all the Ta-

gamma Party's left wing publications, *Al-Ahali*, as well as the monthly magazine *Al-Yassar*. But his caricatures are also prominent in *Al-Ahram*, *Al-Iqtisadi* as well as in scores of publications in Egypt and the Arab world. His art can address any kind of public but his preoccupation remains central, his aim never forgotten.

Artist Gamil Shafik went to school with Hegazi and has remained his long life friend: "We went to the Thasawiya School for boys in Tanta. Hegazi was so much brighter than the others that he seemed to have nothing to learn from what was being taught. He hated the mediocrity of it all. But he was very active in other fields, belonged to our philosophy society and while quite young exhibited fierce nationalism. Hegazi was a loner. He never mingled with the others devoting his time to drawings and etchings accompanied by biting little social messages and portraits of great nationalists such as Arabi, Mustafa Kamel and Saad Zaghloul.

During his second year in secondary school, says Shafik, Hegazi ran away to Cairo with his friend Isahq Kilada and disappeared. "He began his career as a caricaturist in 1954. By 1960 he was famous."

The discourse on Hegazi comprises a number of constants: his brilliance, his nationalism, his biting humour, his infinite compassion for the downtrodden, his intellectual honesty and his left wing politics.

Mohieddin El-Labbad, the famous graphic designer and illustrator of numerous children's books, says that Hegazi uses his sharp intelligence, his culture and his expertise in art, as well as his understanding of politics to deliver highly charged political messages in the form of a student's prank. Aching injustice is constantly present but its sharpness is softened by the smile. When Hegazi left Tanta, says El-Labbad, he lived in the poorest areas of Cairo, sharing his days with the marginals and the destitute. He remembers his old friends and has always remained in contact.

"Hegazi's thinking is clear and concise, says El-

Labbad. He discards unnecessary details and reaches for the unadorned truth. This is why he is so successful in addressing children." According to El-Labbad, writing and drawing for children achieves many purposes in Hegazi's world: When things are so bad that they ache, only silence is in order. Once he told Tallal Salman of the Beirut-based daily *Al-Safir*: "*F1 mawagef bit seer el-ghadab we mawagef bit seer el-araf*" (There are conditions which stir anger others which only stir disgust). When struck with disgust, children's books and the contemplation of a brighter future give him solace.

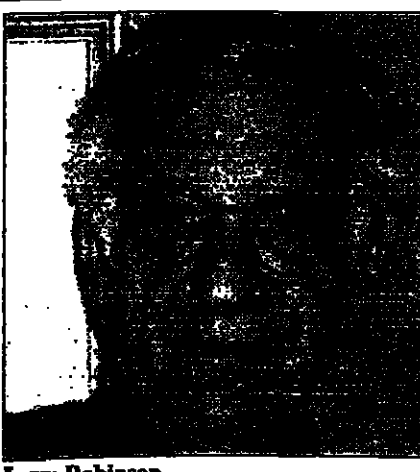
Journalist and satirical columnist Salah Eissa sees a large dose of black comedy in Hegazi's art and in his portrayal of the tragicomic every day life of the poor Arab placed in impossible situations. He stresses though that one should never confuse Hegazi's irony with cynicism. This trait, he says, is completely absent in his character. He feels nothing but compassion for his fellow men. According to Eissa Hegazi's childhood with his father was working on the trains gave him a chance to observe first hand the misery of the poor. He has never been able to forget.

A little more than a month ago, after a long period of silence, Hegazi has gone back to providing *Rose El-Youssef* with work. Why the change? No one seems to really know. At present he is incommunicado, and does not even answer his phone, which, according to his friends, means that he is hard at work. The caricatures appearing now every week are the proof. A look at *Rose El-Youssef* will confirm that his *bint el-balad* and her fellow husband are as eager as ever to deliver his pearls of wisdom.



Saving the daily strip

Thomas Gorguissian reports from Florida on the opening of the world's first museum dedicated to the art of the cartoon



Jerry Robinson



The dream child: the Florida museum

One seldom thinks of museums and cartoons in the same breath though for the last two months Boca Raton, Florida, has witnessed the influx of thousands of visitors all intent on one thing — a visit to the newly opened International Museum of Cartoon Art (IMCA). And from among a collection consisting of over 160,000 cartoons, by more than 1,000 artists from 50 countries, visitors will have the

chance to view the output of some of Egypt's leading cartoonists. The museum is scheduled to be completed in 1997, when it will occupy 52,000 square feet on two floors. But in the meantime 26,000 square feet of galleries, the first phase of the massive \$15 million project, have already opened their doors to an eager public.

The museum is the dream child of Mort Walker, creator of the *Beetle Bailey* and *Hi and Lois* cartoon strips. "People all over the world see cartoons every day... I began collecting cartoons on behalf of the public to ensure that this legacy would be preserved, and the opening of the museum will help us in this endeavour for generations to come." According to Jerry Robinson, president of the Cartoon-

ists and Writers Syndicate and the person responsible for international acquisitions, the IMCA hopes to begin an ongoing exhibition of international cartoons by the beginning of 1997. "Such cartoons," says Robinson, "are a tour de force of graphic wit and political satire, through which we can find a new perspective on planet earth... and beyond."

Hidden Fayoum

Since its monuments are no longer the road beyond the track and the covered Fayoum's fields, pigeons and water-wheels.

Visiting Fayoum should become a regular habit, if anything, to relieve some big city stress.

The best day trips to Fayoum start early in the morning. But if you're the type to plan an 8am departure and actually end up leaving home sometime after noon, Fayoum is close enough to Cairo for it not to matter. You'll still get a few hours of clear air and picturesque vistas.

There has never been a desert highway as deserted as the one that links Cairo to Fayoum. It's just a short, 60km jaunt. But the sand (and only sand) on either side of that straight-as-an-arrow stretch of tarmac, makes you feel as though you're going through the city's escape tunnel, on the verge of seeing the light.

The vision of green begins right as you enter the Governorate of Fayoum, which, in topographical terms, is an oasis plateau surrounded by the desert and a gigantic lake called Karoun. Where the highway no longer divides, there is a sign that tells you to take a right turn for the lake and its famous Auberge of many a melodramatic honeymoon, both in real life and on the screen. Or you can continue straight on towards Fayoum City. This is where you should make a choice, but the best thing is, no matter which direction you choose, you're in for a good time.

Beni-Saleh pigeon towers

Heading left down a dirt road after the Auberge, following five little boys rolling tires on the ground, my travel companion and I came upon half a dozen pigeon towers built over half a century ago. They are mud-brick, with hundreds of cubby hole openings made of clay pots.

Not many people know why the towers are there, or who built them, but pigeons have been flocking to them as though magnetised.

Above us and all around, the chirping of birds provided accompaniment to a cool, refreshing breeze. The noise is a constant during the day as the pigeons go to sleep at sunset. They live in the towers, virtually independent of all the humans around them. Nobody feeds them, and only a few smaller, "tastier" pigeons are occasionally slaughtered and eaten. In other words, it's not a business.

Just as I began to imagine the towers as a pigeon switchboard, some kind of aviary message delivery service perhaps, Qorani Abdel-Ghani Agha, a local school teacher, provided a clue to the mystery.

"These towers were originally built so that lots of pigeons could be delivered to the village poor every year," he said with a chuckle, adding, "but they aren't any more." The pigeon towers were like fancy charity bird cages for the socially upwardly mobile, every big family had at least one built on their land. These days, not as many are going up; it would cost about LE20,000, according to locals, to build a new one from scratch. In fact, the half-dozen remaining towers experienced some structural damage during the 1992 earthquake and efforts haven't been made to fix them. "It'd cost thousands," said Agha. "People have more important things to think about."



Fayoum's water-wheels: a perfect metaphor for life?



Feathered friends flock to their home-made claypot and mudbrick abode

Two types of water-wheels

"Villages where life has not changed for thousands of years." The phrase kept running through my mind, but is it really true?

Certain places in Fayoum help answer that question and the process usually opens up dozens of other, more philosophical inquiries. The donkey-driven waterwheel, for instance; that steadfast ancient Egyptian invention that has provided the *fellah* with his water since time immemorial.

It's easy to see why the *sagha*, or traditional water-wheel is steadily disappearing from the typical village scene, being replaced by the mechanical *trombah*, or water-pump. Abandoned water-wheel carcasses litter the countryside. It takes three hours of donkey-powered spinning to produce enough water to

irrigate one *faddan*. The animals take turns, and only last for about an hour and a half. The water-pump does it in minutes.

The donkeys' eyes are covered so they don't get dizzy. Following the donkey around the wheel for a while, I couldn't help but think it a brilliant metaphor for life — or at least the way some people live their lives: blindly working, going around in circles, not knowing what it is they're producing. Are we all like the donkey, born into a cycle we don't understand?

Or perhaps we are all like the *fellah*, trapped in what economist Galal Amin refers to as "the illusion of progress," forced by economic necessity to give up the simple life that made him happy — and satisfied — and thrust into a world where everything must always be faster, more efficient and more advanced.

Fields of joy

There are few things more comforting than watching a cool breeze gush through golden fields of wheat. Along the way from Fayoum City to Ibbahai, look to your left and right; Fayoum's famous wind-powered water-wheels will help you see the wind.

In other places around the world, the water-wheel is a tourist trap. Here, it's the real thing, hidden between lush shades of yellow and green: wooden carousels of splashing water. You stop the car and converse with some of the children heading home from school or are accosted by a young girl who wants to sell her little goat.

At a village called Ezbet Othman Effendi right by the train tracks and the canal, there

are three water-wheels next to each other. Listen carefully, says one of the children, to the sounds the water-wheels (called *sabot*, or coffin) make. It's a steady three-toned metallic moan, like a whole herd of very sad cows. The cows are probably sad because this type of water-wheel works on wind-power and does not need their undying assistance.

Alas, on to the tourist trap: no trip to Fayoum is complete without a drink at the Water-wheel Cafe. Same sad cows, same gushing water, but the backdrop is a surprisingly crowded, dusty version of Venice, a city crisscrossed by canals. And take note: if you ask someone where the water-wheels are, the cafe, not Ezbet Othman Effendi, is where they'll direct you.

How to get there

Buses

Super Jet, East Delta and West Delta buses operate throughout Egypt.

Super Jet

Super Jet stations are located in Al-Ain Helwan, Helwan, Tahrir, Giza, Ramses Street and Cairo Airport. Buses travel to Alexandria, Port Said, Hurgada and Sinai. Tel. 772-065.

Cairo-Alexandria

Services almost every half hour from 5.30am to 10pm, from Tahrir, then Giza, Al-Ain and the airport. Tickets LE19 until 9pm; LE21 thereafter, from the airport LE24 until 5pm; LE24 thereafter. A VIP bus with phone access leaves Al-Ain at 7.15am. Tickets from Al-Ain LE28, from the airport LE32 each way.

Cairo-Port Said

Services every half hour from 6am to 10pm, from Tahrir, then Giza, Al-Ain, 3pm, and 4.30pm, from Al-Ain, then Ramses Street. Tickets LE25 each way.

Alexandria-Port Said

Service 6.45am, from Ramses Square in Alexandria. Departs Port Said 3.50pm. Tickets LE22 each way.

Cairo-Hurgada

Services 8am and 2pm, from Tahrir, then Giza and Al-Ain. Departs Hurgada noon and 5pm. Tickets LE40 until 5pm, LE45 thereafter, both each way.

Alexandria-Hurgada

Services 9am, from Ramses Square, Alexandria. Departs Hurgada 2.30pm. Tickets LE50 each way.

Cairo-Sharm El-Sheikh

Service 11pm, from Tahrir, then Al-Ain. Departs Sharm El-Sheikh 11pm. Tickets LE50 each way.

East Delta Bus Company

Buses travel to north Sinai, south Sinai, Suez and Ismailia. Buses to Ismailia and Suez depart from Giza (near Ramses Square), Al-Ain and Tagrid Square (near Helwan). Buses to north and south Sinai depart from the Sinai bus station at Abbassia Square. Tel. 412-4753.

Cairo-Ismailia

Services every 45 minutes from 6.30am to 6pm, from Qalaa, then Al-Ain and Tagrid Square. Tickets deluxe bus LE5.75; air-conditioned bus LE5.25, one way.

Cairo-Suez

Services every half an hour from 6am to 10pm, from Qalaa, then Al-Ain and Tagrid Square. Tickets deluxe bus LE5.75; air-conditioned bus LE5.25, one way.

Cairo-El-Ain

Services every hour from 7.30am to 4pm, from Qalaa, then Al-Ain and Tagrid Square. Tickets deluxe bus LE21; air-conditioned bus LE13, one way.

Cairo-Sharm El-Sheikh

Services every 45 min. from 7am to 4pm, from Qalaa, then Al-Ain. Tickets deluxe bus LE27; evening LE40, one way.

Cairo-Nureiba

Service 8am, from Abbassia, then Al-Ain. Tickets deluxe bus LE31.

West Delta Bus

Stations at Tahrir and Al-Ain. Tel. 243-1846.

Cairo-Hurgada

Services 9am, noon, 3pm, 10.30pm, 10.45pm and 11pm. Tickets LE50 one way.

Cairo-Safage

Services 9am and 3pm. Tickets LE35 one way.

Cairo-Cusseir

Services 10pm. Tickets LE38 one way.

Cairo-Luxor

Service 9am. Tickets LE35 one way.

Cairo-Aswan

Service 9pm. Tickets LE50 one way.

Trains

Trains run to Alexandria, Port Said, Luxor and Aswan, from Ramses Station. Tel. 147 or 575-3555.

Cairo-Luxor-Aswan

"French" deluxe trains with sleepers. Services to Luxor and Aswan 7.40pm and 9pm (reaching Luxor 6.40 pm and Aswan 8.40pm and 10pm). Tickets to Luxor LE294 for foreigners and LE129 for Egyptians; to Aswan LE390 for foreigners; LE141 for Egyptians.

"Spanish" deluxe trains

without sleepers. Services to Luxor and Aswan 6.45pm, 8.45pm and 9.45pm. Tickets to Luxor: first class LE251; second class LE21. Tickets to Aswan: first class LE243; second class LE217.

Cairo-Alexandria

VIP train: Service 8am. Tickets first class LE22 with a meal; LE22 without a meal. Standard train: Services 9am, 11am, noon, 3pm and 7pm. Tickets first class LE22; second class LE17.

"French" trains

Services hourly from 6am to 10.30pm. Tickets first class LE24; second class LE12.

Cairo-Port Said

Service 6.45am and 8.45am. Tickets first class LE45; second class LE24.

EgyptAir

There are between two and five domestic flights daily. Check EgyptAir: Ady 390-0999; Open 390-2444; or Hilton 739-5006.

Cairo-Aswan

Tickets LE336 for Egyptians, LE391 for foreigners, both round-trip.

Cairo-Luxor

Tickets LE270 for Egyptians, LE280 for foreigners, both round-trip.

Cairo-Hurgada

LE700 for foreigners, both round-trip.

Cairo-Sharm El-Sheikh

Tickets LE246 for Egyptians, LE321 for foreigners, both round-trip.

EGYPT AIR

Telephone numbers of EGYPT AIR offices in governorates:

Abu Simbel Sales Office:	324836-324735
Alexandria Offices: Ramses	4833357-4828778
Gleem:	5865461-5865434
Airport Office:	4218464-4227808-4282837-4281289
Aswan Office:	315400/12/3/4
Airport Office:	480387-480508
Assiut Office:	323151-322711-324000-329487
Mansoura Office:	363978-363733
Hurgada Office:	443591/4
Airport Office:	442883-443597
Ismailia Office:	328937-3221958-221951/2-328936
Luxor Office:	388580/12/3/4
Airport Office:	388567/8
Luxor Office Karnak:	382340
Marsa Matruh Office:	934396
Menaofa Office (Sheikh El Kham)	233382-233523-233522
New Valley Office:	888791/695
Port Said Office:	224129-222878-220971
Port Said Office Karnak:	238333-239970
Sharm El Sheikh Office:	608314-608409
Airport Office:	608406
Taba Office:	608530/14-530811
Direct:	5783628
Tanta Office:	311750/311780
Zakazik Office:	349829-349830/1

Mediterraneanism rising

European and Mediterranean countries met for the first time in Naples to cooperate on tourism. Rehab Saad took stock of their deliberations on increasing sea-bound tourist traffic

A conference in Naples last week, an outgrowth of November's EU Barcelona summit, saw the 15 EU and 12 Mediterranean ministers of tourism attempt to boost tourism traffic between their countries.

They recommended the establishment of a permanent centre in Naples that would help develop tourist and cultural resources in the Mediterranean and agreed to coop-

erate to protect the environment, safeguard the area's cultural heritage and boost training and development projects there.

As seekers of tourists, Egypt, Italy and Cyprus proposed new ideas: Cyprus wants to promote its cultural attractions rather than confine itself to beach tourism; Italy wants to throw light on its Phoenician heritage by establishing a project between itself, Spain, Greece, Tu-

nisia and Malta — Mediterranean countries that were once linked to Phoenician trade routes; and Egypt wants to facilitate investments for foreigners as well as Egyptians, given recent cabinet resolutions removing obstacles to investments in hotels and tourist villages as well as conference, health and sports tourism. Egypt also proposed investment projects on its northern coast as well as Sinai,

the Red Sea and the Western Desert oases.

Egyptian Minister of Tourism Mamdouh El-Beltagui took advantage of his trip to Naples to meet the head of the French delegation. They agreed to plan joint tourist events on the occasion of the 200th anniversary of Egyptian-French relations in 1998 and discussed joint cultural events to attract tourists from distant countries like the USA and Japan.

El-Beltagui said that 50 per cent of tourists to Egypt come from European countries: a tourist flow that makes imperative the exchange of information and tourism research. "We should make use of the EU and the other Mediterranean countries' experience to modernise Egypt's information system and develop new tourist trends like health, yachting and environmental tourism," he said.

Travellers' book guide

From farmyard to hunting companion

Patrick Houlihan, author of *The Birds of Ancient Egypt*, has produced what should be, but is not, a companion book called *The Animal World of the Pharaohs*. Both books are published by the American University in Cairo Press in the same size and format. Each claims to be the first of its kind in examining aspects of the relationship between people and the creatures around them. But here the similarity ends.

Birds is an informative and well-planned book, described in *Popular Archaeology* as "a major standard work that will be as welcome to Egyptologists as it will be to ornithologists the world over." *The Animal World* is unlikely to become a standard work because, simply, it does not do the animal world justice.

Each covers the relationship between the ancient Egyptians and the creatures that were important to their daily lives, work, leisure and religious practices. *Birds* provided a systematic survey of all the bird life depicted in art and hieroglyphic writing, sketched the role of birds in secular and religious spheres, and compared their present-day distribution with that in the times of the

pharaohs, with full descriptions and interesting commentaries. But *The Animal World* does not attempt to do this, instead being worked around themes which, while bearing captivating titles, make for confusing reading.

"Animals in Service", "The Thrill of the Hunt", "The Pleasure of Pets" and other such interesting themes are designed, the author claims, to "stimulate" in the reader enough interest in natural history and culture of ancient Egypt for him or her to follow up these subjects by reading from the selected bibliography at the end of the book. In other words *The Animal World* is not comprehensive. More reading needs to be done to find out about the animals and their roles. But one glance at the bibliography, which comprises 16 closely-packed pages of listings with literally hundreds of titles, and one immediately dismisses the idea and proceeds with the book.

Enthusiasm soon turns to despair. The first chapter is called "The Divine Bestiary", and, in order to introduce the reader to the religious significance attached to the animal world, Houlihan

rather confusingly begins with a period when the indigenous culture was in its decline. His first quotation, on page one, is that of the Christian luminary, Clement of Alexandria, in the second century AD: "On approaching a sanctuary in an Egyptian temple we shall not find the god for whom we have been looking inside, the god towards whom we have hastened, but a cat, or a crocodile, or a native snake, or a similar animal, which should not be in a temple, but in a cleft or a den or on a dung heap."

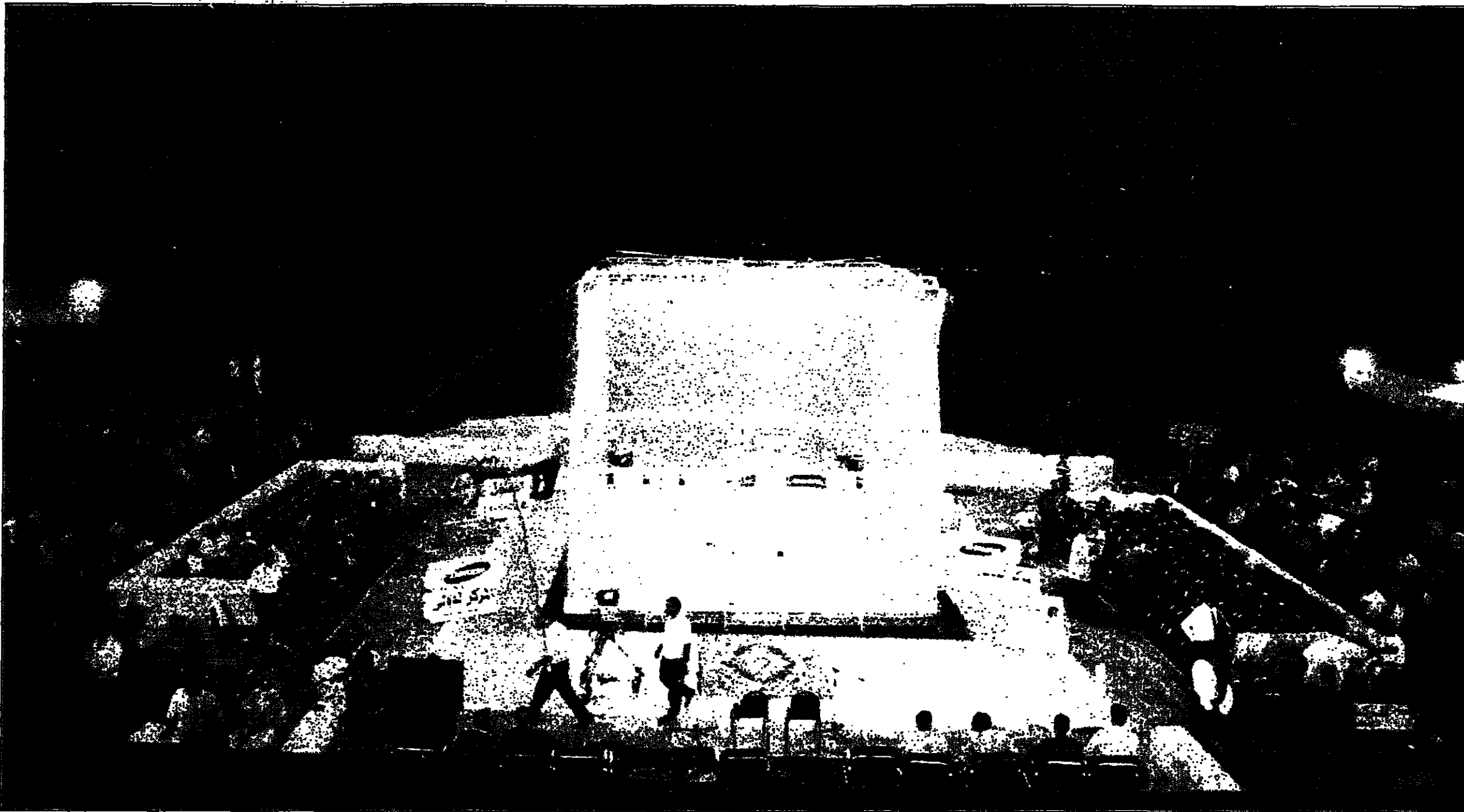
Houlihan admits that this quote gives a false impression of the ancient civilization, because it did not practice zoology, the worship of animals. Nevertheless, in the perception of the reader the damage is done. And the author does nothing more to remedy the misconception because he subsequently takes the reader from "zoological findings" in the Late Predynastic Period, through the anthropomorphic deities of the Second Dynasty, followed by more quotations from classical writers like Diodorus Siculus, and a comment that in the an-

cient Egyptian view, "humankind did not command as superior a position in creation over the animal kingdom as, for example, in the Judeo-Christian tradition..." All very confusing.

The following chapters are more promising, but spoiled by some contradictions and a poor choice of source material. The author would have been better advised to abandon secondary sources in favour of on-site viewing of ancient Egyptian representations in tombs. Problems with the content aside, there are also annoying editing deficiencies throughout the book. Take the use of the upper case for some reason "Leopard" and "Giraffe" are deemed worthy of capital letters, while "baboon" and "elephant" remain in their rightful lower case. We have capital letters for "Ostrich plumes" and "Ostrich eggs", but small letters for "elephant mums". Why? Other editorial failings include the mention of place names like Gabel Barhal in the text, with no definition of its location nor inclusion on a map. Available at AUC Bookstores and all major bookshops in Egypt, LE140.

Reviewed by Jill Kamili

Tokyo, Rome, Paris, Bombay — they've all hosted squash championships and each has its own special atmosphere. But will the players ever forget playing in the shadow of the pyramids at the Al-Ahram International Championship? **Eman Abdel-Moeti** follows the thrills and spills of the competition



The glass court, with the pyramids of Khafu, Khafre, and Menkaure behind

photos: Salah Ibrahim

Squash in the pyramids' shadow



Ahmed Barada played Jansher Khan in the final



The only remaining wonder of the ancient world is currently playing host to a most modern sporting event — the Al-Ahram International Squash Championship. This competition, played at the Giza pyramid, is one of the Hi-Tech Super Series of the Professional Squash Association (PSA), and is being broadcast by 43 television companies to reach a potential worldwide audience of 100 million. Prize money totals \$100,000.

Many of the 1,000 spectators who showed up last Saturday night came mainly to see the glass court imported from England. Standing on the hill overlooking the Pyramids, it was a breath-taking sight. However, by the end of the championship even those who had come mainly to admire the court and cheer the players had quite a good idea about squash. This was one of Al-Ahram's goals in organising the championship. The other was to provide a high standard of competition to encourage all the promising Egyptian squash players outside the national team, a team which has brought Egypt's name back to the international squash circuit after a 15-year gap.

Al-Ahram Organisation is not a stranger to the world of sports. Previously it has taken part in organising competitions in football, the country's number one sport. Squash, though it has never had the same popular appeal, has produced a string of Egyptian international champions — Abdel-Fattah Amr in the 1940s, and in the '50s, '60s, and '70s Gamal Awad, who played the longest match in squash history: two hours and 46 minutes against former world

champion Jansher Khan. Now, in the '90s, Egypt's squash players are once again a force to be reckoned with.

By organising such an international championship, Al-Ahram is, of course, also promoting Egypt. "Sport is a universal language," said Ibrahim Hegazy, editor-in-chief of the weekly *Al-Ahram El-Radi* (Al-Ahram Sport) and deputy head of the organising committee. "If athletes are ill-mannered, they market a bad image of their own people, but if they behave well, they not only give a good image of their countries, but they can also clear up cultural misunderstandings, or replace false images from the media with real ones."

Hegazy had been dreaming of an opportunity like this for a long time — the chance to organise a sporting event that the whole world would talk about. He noted that Egypt was doing well in squash, the national team having taken a surprise third place in the last World Teams Championship. Then he noted that Egypt had something no other country could boast of — the Pyramids. So what could be better than to bring world squash stars like Jansher Khan, Rodney Eyles, Brett Martin, Peter Nicol, Simon Parke, Chris Walker, Ahmed Barada together at the Giza Pyramids, and broadcast the games worldwide.

Hegazy presented his idea to Ibrahim Nafie, chairman of the board of the Al-Ahram Organisation, three months ago. Hegazy suggested \$65,000 as prize money, but an enthusiastic Nafie, who saw the championship as a way for Al-Ahram to put some-

thing back into Egypt, raised the amount to \$100,000. He immediately called on the Ministry of Tourism, Ministry of Defence, the Supreme Council for Youth and Sports, and the Giza Governorate to collaborate on the realisation of the project.

The location chosen for the court and the bleachers was a small squared hill two kilometres from the pyramids. The initial plan was to erect an enormous tent covering the bleachers, which were on three sides of the glass court. Unfortunately, high winds made the idea unworkable. Instead, the construction crew had to erect a roofless tent around the bleachers and the glass court during the period of construction, to act as a wind break. But after the court was erected, its walls started to bend in the strong wind. The English engineers who had come to supervise the erection process, failed to do anything about it. At one o'clock in the morning last Thursday, a crew from the Arab Contractors Company headed by engineer Ismail Osman came to the rescue, holding the walls fast with steel wires.

The design of the LE200,000 site was the responsibility of Italian-Egyptian Mohamed El-Hadi, an expert on open-air sites, including museums and exhibitions. "We carried out careful studies of the area, and made sure not to use any tools or equipment that might put the monuments in danger," he explained. "Everything is erected on the surface, we did not dig or use heavy machinery." El-Hadi has been organising open-air events in Italy and other European countries for nearly 14 years. To generate

electricity for the place, an on-site electrical system was especially designed, and two generators were brought in.

The tournament is now in progress, and the feedback is positive. "It is good that Egypt managed to put its energy and resources into this event. This is a nation that found the courage to take the risk, and succeeded," commented John Nimmick, executive director of the PSA. Nimmick suggested that the championship should be moved to a different archaeological site in Egypt every year, to encourage more and more fans to attend. He also confirmed that the championship would be held every year as one of the PSA Super Series. The PSA board still has to decide after the competition whether it attained all its goals, or if any modifications are necessary.

"When I go home, I will always remember how the court overlooked this historic site," remarked Nimmick. And television presenter Robert Edwards, who will be presenting the tournament in the Super Series' 52-minute programme broadcast daily to the US and UK, said the Giza site was surpassed only by the Bombay tournament site.

As for the players, most agreed that the Giza glass court was the best place they had ever played. Simon Parke, ranked five in the world and a cancer sufferer who has been receiving chemotherapy since January, said, "The minute I go into the court, I see nothing but the front wall. But as soon as I walk out, I see a wonderful view. I think I want to come back here."

Egypt keeps the side up

Barada enchanted spectators, Wagih disappointed them, Shabana surprised them, and Faizy proved himself

The Egyptian squash players taking part in the Al-Ahram International Championship are living proof that an unwavering determination to excel will produce results.

Ahmed Barada, always nervous of performing before his Egyptian fans, gave them some of his greatest performances since the last World Teams Championship. Contrary to all expectations, Barada made it to the quarter-finals, beating Rodney Eyles, world ranked number two, with a score of 3-0, and has a good chance of beating Chris Walker, world ranked seven, in the semi-final, and even meeting Jansher in the final. A lucky recipient of the wild card, which allowed him to enter the main draw, Barada, world ranked 35, scored one victory after another. In the first round last Saturday, Barada beat Argentina's Federico Usandz, ranked 29 in the world, 3-1. In the second round, he swept past Daniel Meddings of England, ranked 20, with a 3-0 victory.

It was not such a happy story for Egyptian champion Amir Wagih. Wagih, ranked 23 in the world, suffered a first round defeat at the hands of England's Stephen Meads, world ranked 14. In his match against Meads, Wagih seemed heavy and was slow to reach the ball. After losing many points and

strokes, he became argumentative with referee David Stevenson, whose decisions led some people to accuse him of bias, a charge Stevenson was quick to deny: "I have to admit that I made some mistakes in that match, but I was not biased," he said. "I don't care if the player is British, Australian or Egyptian." And a disappointed Wagih, trying to recover from the frustrations of the match, refused to lay the blame at the referee's door. "He may have made a couple of mistakes, but I have to admit that coaching the junior national team has affected my physical fitness because I dedicated most of my time to them. I shouldn't have overlooked my own training programme," he said. It was Wagih's second recent defeat in a major championship. He also lost to Ahmed Barada in the All Africa Championship finals. His poor form has prompted him to pledge to stick strictly to his daily training routine in an attempt to regain his former fitness.

Ahmed Faizy, Egypt's junior champion, ranked 38 in the world, was disappointed not to receive the wild card and thus go straight through into the main draw. However, he refused to let his disappointment deter him. Faizy impressed his audience with his determination not to miss any shot, no matter how dif-

ficult it was to reach. His advanced technical moves led him to beat Pakistan's Shamseddin Khan, ranked eight in the world, 3-1 in the first qualification round. He then defeated Scott Handly, world ranked 145, 3-0 in an easy game. Faizy went on to the first round of the main draw, where he met Pakistan's Zarak Jahan Khan, world ranked 11. Unfortunately Khan's experience and stamina defeated Faizy 3-0.

The surprise of the tournament was Egypt's junior Amr Shabana, brother of Egypt's women's squash champion Salma Shabana. Amr Shabana, aged 16 and ranked 166 in the world, has recently joined the junior national team. After playing squash for eight years at Kuwait's Salama club, Shabana came home to train with Egypt's star players at the Gezira Club. He was selected to go to the British Open, where he made his international debut as a professional. He was knocked out of the British Open first round after Lucas Buit, world ranked 42, beat him 3-1.

However, Shabana's revenge was sweet when he defeated Buit 3-1 in the second round of the qualifying draw of the Al-Ahram championship. Shabana had previously beaten Finland's Ville Sistonen 3-1 in the qualifying draw's first round. However, he was

unable to survive in the main draw, and was kicked out 3-0 in the first round by Jason Nicol of England, world ranked 26. Experts at the championship agreed that Shabana has natural talent and a great deal of potential. Shabana himself was in little doubt of the course his career should take. Asked about his future plans, he answered only: "To be the world junior champion."

Karim El-Mistikawe, ranked 94 in the world, and the second Egyptian to receive the wild card, did his best to give a memorable performance, but he could not stand up to Simon Parke, world ranked five, and was defeated 3-0 in the first round. El-Mistikawe, aged 18, was a member of the junior team which won the World Juniors Championship in 1994. He intends to lead his team to another victory at the forthcoming World Junior Championships to be held in Cairo in July.

Four other Egyptian players took part in the main championships, but failed to make it to the main draw. However, it was not time wasted for the players. Instead the tournament provided them with the opportunity to compete with the world's finest squash players, some of whom will remain after the tournament to train with the Egyptians.

Pros united

Three Egyptians, two Australians and a Pakistani founded a world-wide professional squash association 24 years ago

The Professional Squash Association (PSA) was founded in 1972 to promote the sport and to look after the welfare and interests of its player-members. The idea of a professional association developed when international players grew dissatisfied with having to conform to the regulations of different tournaments, which varied substantially, and in some cases were not fair.

Much of the credit for the association's formation goes to Egypt. It is claimed by some Egyptologists that the game of squash began here. They cite depictions in certain tombs, claiming they represent an ancient form of the game. In the modern era, Egypt has certainly featured prominently in the annals of international squash, both on court and behind the scenes. Egypt's Ahmed Safwat, Abbas Kaoud and Galal Allam formed the Egyptian team that won third place in the 1971 World Championships. These players decided that the inconsistencies in tournament rules needed to be dealt with, and that universal international standards should be laid down.

Together with Jeff Hunt and Ken Hisco of Australia and Ramat Khan of Pakistan, the three Egyptian players founded the Professional Squash Association. They drew up a constitution providing an elected board, consistent regulations, official world rankings, minimum prize money, and assuring that players would be provided with good accommodation, reliable referees, good media coverage and suitable facilities for play. Since then, all the world's top squash players have joined the PSA.

The PSA now organises more than 32 championships throughout the world, seven of which constitute the Hi-Tech Super Series, where the prize money is over \$50,000 per tournament. The seven tournaments are Al-Ahram, Bombay, British Open, Hong Kong, Qatar, and the US.

According to the PSA, the Al-Ahram International Championship has been allocated 1,000 points, which count towards the players' world rankings. Those points are distributed as follows: the first prize winner acquires 175 points, and \$15,750; the second prize winner gets 115 points and \$10,350; third and fourth placed players gain 70 points and \$6,300. Players placed between fifth and eighth receive 42.5 points and \$3,825, and those between ninth and 16th place get 25 points and \$2,250. From 17th to 32nd place players receive 12.5 points and \$1,125.

From its small beginnings, the organisation has achieved international influence over all matters concerning the professional game. "It is our responsibility to promote squash, find sponsors, and make sure that a tournament's regulations conform with the suitable standards," said John Nimmick, the PSA's executive director.

Edited by Inas Mazhar

Wars of the roses

PRESIDENT Hosni Mubarak stepped in last week to halt a dispute between the Confederation of African Football (CAF) and the Egyptian Football Federation (EFF), reports Eric Asomugha. The president ordered the demolition of a partly-constructed building at the heart of the dispute between the two federations.

The new building lay on what had previously been open land between the CAF and EFF premises in Zamalek. In January, EFF had begun construction work on the site, which CAF asserted was intended for use as a garden.

Following CAF's pleas to halt construction, which,

according to CAF, had fallen on deaf ears, the African confederation asked President Mubarak to step in. CAF had decided to move their headquarters out of Cairo if no action was taken, and had set a deadline of 9 September to decide on a new location.

Mubarak ordered the building to be demolished. It was flattened on Friday morning, less than 24 hours after his decision, and returned to its previous use as a park. CAF president Issa Hayatou expressed his thanks to Mubarak, describing his action as a courageous step. He also praised Egypt's role in promoting football and other sports in Africa and throughout the world.



Wadie Philistin: Memories brought to life

Who is he, this old, new journalist? He has been writing continuously for five decades, yet for many Arab intellectuals, he is a discovery. Once dubbed the ambassador of contemporary Arabic literature, he is now hard at work reminding us of the past



Photos: Ramon Shalim

If someone asked me, on the spur of the moment, who were the three writers I most enjoy reading in today's Arabic press, I would immediately say Wadie Philistin, then pause for a while before making up my mind who comes next.

Leaving through the London-based daily *Al-Hayat* every morning, when my eyes happen to fall on his occasional column, "Talk At Random", a smile lights up my face and I tell myself: there is something in the day worth waking up for.

This October, Wadie Philistin will be 73. Despite his 50, and my 40, years as a professional journalist, I first read his work only two years ago. The first of his articles to draw my attention was about the poet Mahmoud Abul-Wafa, who wrote moving children's poetry which I used to sing as a child.

I have to admit that I am a bit of a pessimist when it comes to reading anything by writers previously unknown to me. This is due to a bitter experience with most writing these days: boring, overblown stuff, full of prefabricated lingo, as if made of concrete. Writing that will not be digested until one breaks a tooth or two, if then... This pessimism, however, has taught me to be modest in my expectations with respect to what I read. If I can proceed beyond the first few lines without being bruised, I continue with a feeling of gratitude to the writer.

This explains how excited I was when I first came across the fresh and stylistically elegant writings of Wadie Philistin. It is an excitement the likes of which I had only experienced once, when, while at the Al-Qasbiyya Women's Prison as a political detainee, the death sentence passed on one inmate was revoked by the appeal court, and she being proved innocent. All the prisoners shared the same thrilling sensation of last-minute reprieve.

Wadie Philistin is a profile writer of a calibre which one rarely encounters these days. His elegant, witty pen fathoms the depths of the character he depicts, obliterating the barriers between the subject and the reader, so much so that you become friendly with the individual, feel that you have lived with him or her for years, and feel great affection towards him or her, regardless of ideological differences.

This in itself is no mean feat, but Philistin couples it with a usage of Arabic so elegant it makes those who love the language gasp in wonder. I often find myself stopping to admire his turn of phrase, marvelling at the way he selects a word usually encountered only in the Qur'an, then places it, with a jeweller's skill, in a

different context, leaving one breathless at his daring experimentation and the felicitous result.

Writer and journalist Fawziya Mahran once told me that she files all Philistin's articles, something she never did with any other writer. This kind of appreciation, I found, was common among many of the writers I know, who are now re-discovering this veteran, though in a sense new, writer. Despite the fact that he never stopped writing since the 1940s, *Al-Hayat* only recently offered him a window through which many of us may see his writings for the first time.

Naturally, when I began reading him in *Al-Hayat* two years ago, I wanted to know more about him, to know the writer himself. Thus when in one of his articles Philistin mentioned the name of veteran journalist Mohamed Ouda, a friend of mine, I immediately rang Ouda: Who is Philistin, I asked, and is he a Syrian-Palestinian as many believe?

He is an Egyptian Copt living in Helopolis, answered Ouda, who gave me his phone number. When I first phoned him, expressing admiration in my usual excited tones, he was astonished. His modesty in speaking about his achievements may be a façade behind which he hides his noble sadness at the fact that nobody remembers anything these days. He may well be justified in feeling that "Prophets are least acknowledged in their homeland." But we should tell him: the conditions that prevented you from communicating with us did not do injustice to you alone. We were all unjustly treated, deprived from reading a writer of your stature for so many years.

Although he persists in claiming that he is a retired journalist and belongs to the antiquated past, he is still active, as intensively as his age permits, in pursuing a career which began fifty-four years ago upon his graduation, in 1942, from the American University in Cairo, with a BA in Journalism — a novelty at the time. When Dr Charles R. Watson, the AUC's first president, asked the 18-year-old graduate what he wished to do in life, he confidently answered: I want to become a social reformer! The dream, though not far-fetched, never came true, he comments.

Philistin's was a middle-class family, deeply rooted in Upper Egypt. His father was from Nagada (near Qena), his mother from Qena proper, and he himself was born in Akhmim, across the Nile from Sohag. Philistin always felt "below par": timid, lacking an aggressive personality, a naive puritan. The death of his father when he was eight and his early tutoring

in uninspiring governmental schools added to his feeling of being at a disadvantage.

It was only during his secondary education at an English school on Roda and his subsequent enrolment at the AUC that he was able to develop his personality, acquire more self-confidence and become more sociable, although it took him many years to overcome timidity and to become socially mature.

Chemistry was his favourite course in secondary school. He chose science during Orientation Year with the hope of qualifying for the Faculty of Pharmacy or the Faculty of Science, but the relatively high tuition fees forced him to look elsewhere. Fascinated by the cap-and-gown procession in AUC's commencement exercise, he decided to study journalism, although at that point he had no literary aptitude and was pathetically weak in the Arabic language.

It took him years to overcome this paradoxical "unfriendliness" to Arabic, his mother tongue. When, ten years ago, he somewhat ironically became a member of the Arabic Language Academy in Damascus, then, two years later, a member of the Jordanian Academy, he remembered sitting for supplementary exams in Arabic in all his general examinations.

On the basis of a recommendation by his former teacher, professor Fouad Sarrouf, to Farid Shoukair, then the general manager of *Al-Ahram*, Philistin was appointed, much to his disappointment, as circulation inspector in the distribution/circulation department. He eventually became thoroughly acquainted with the intricate business of distributing the daily newspaper, as well as more than 40 other newspapers and magazines in Arabic, English, French and Greek.

He did not like this kind of career, however, and preferred a shift to the editorial section. Paradoxically, rather than crossing from the browne building (administra-

tion) to the grey (the editorial section), he was offered another job in the newspaper's advertising department, which he turned down. For almost three years (1942-1945) he tolerated administrative work but, in his leisure time, tried his hand at writing and translation, publishing his works in other magazines.

His first book, an Arabic translation of Strindberg's *The Father*, appeared during this period in a series of monthly books which witnessed the "birth" of Naguib Mahfouz as a writer.

When in 1945 Karim Thabet Pasha, editor of the daily *Al-Muqattam*, offered him a job on the editorial staff, Philistin handed in his resignation from *Al-Ahram* and joined the newspaper.

The press in the late 1930s and early '40s and earlier was manned (there were very few women in the profession) by self-made journalists who either held degrees in one of the humanities (law or arts) or established themselves in the profession by the law of perseverance. Some even began as copy readers whose main task was to correct linguistic and grammatical mistakes. With the passage of time, they developed into full-fledged journalists.

His active journalistic career was relatively short, though intense. His duties at *Al-Muqattam* covered practically all branches, with the exception of sports and crime news. He headed the foreign desk, served as diplomatic correspondent, reported Arab news, interviewed local and foreign personalities, commented on economic subjects, reviewed books and wrote literary articles.

At the request of Dr Fares Nimr Pasha (1856-1951), the only surviving founder of the publishing house, he succeeded the former editor and editorial writer, Khalil Thabet Pasha, in writing daily commentaries on local and foreign news which were widely quoted or reproduced in the foreign press. He was later named member of the administrative and editorial board of the publishing house which assumed all the publishers' responsibilities. The twin publication, a monthly magazine called *Al-Muqattam*, carried many of his literary

and scientific contributions until it closed down in December 1952 after 77 years of regular publication. *Al-Muqattam*'s demise had taken place a month before, ending 65 years of publication.

Concurrently with his newspaper work, he taught news writing, editing and public opinion to journalism students at the AUC between 1948 and 1957. In addition, he published three books on journalism and public relations.

Although Philistin had maintained absolute independence from all political parties and ideological groups and dissociated himself entirely from any political activism, he was not spared the indispensable harassment to which all men of thought were exposed. He had the unique experience, though not very pleasant, of being arrested by the Egyptian revolution, deported by the Gaddafi revolution and discharged by the Khomeini revolution.

Wadie Philistin was repeatedly forced to change his career, simply because no editorial job was accessible or forthcoming. He accepted Aramco Oil Company's offer to serve as public relations supervisor and was subsequently named general manager of its Cairo office, representing Aramco and its twin companies, Tapline and Aramco Overseas. He spent two years with the Libyan Oasis Oil Company, where he served as legal translator. His last job before self-imposed retirement was with the Imperial Embassy of Iran in Cairo.

Throughout his life, he never gave his pen a holiday or even a break. He never stopped writing. He wrote and translated more than forty books — literature, economics, biographies, politics and legal material — only half of which carry his name; the other half was a "ghost writer's" work. He assisted in the compilation of three encyclopaedias: the *Encyclopaedia Coptica*, which was published in English by the University of Utah; the Arabic version of the *Columbia Viking Encyclopaedia*; and the Arabic version of the *Spanish Kombi* illustrated encyclopaedia.

For two years he edited an economic bi-monthly magazine issued by the Royal Club of Commerce. He served on the Editorial Board of the *Journal of Modern Education* following the death in 1966 of its founder, Dr Amir Bector. In 1949, he won the Farouk I Award for best editorial writer under the age of 30. The award was endowed by Edgar Gallad Pasha, publisher of *Le Journal d'Egypte*.

Before moving to Tunisia, the Arab

League's Organisation for Education, Science and Culture (ALESCO) established a committee for coordinating translation activities in Arab countries chaired by Dr Nasreddin Al-Assad, then assistant director. Members included such eminent intellectuals as Zaki Naguib Mahfouz, Magdi Waiba, Mahanoud Fahmy Hegazi and Badreddin Abu Ghazi. Philistin was elected to the committee and assigned to prepare a working paper as well as research on translation for a special conference subsequently held in Kuwait.

His "intellectual" hobby is to hunt down scientific terms which have been overlooked by specialised dictionaries. Practically his entire collection of specialised dictionaries (about 200 of them) bears evidence to his annotations, either additions of new words or suggestions of more lucid definitions. Over the years he has managed to compile several thousand abbreviations in different fields of knowledge for his own use in translation.

Another hobby which consumes a considerable part of his time is correspondence with literary figures in the Arab world and with Arab Americans, whom he helps out whenever he is requested. This has prompted Iraqi writer Wahiduddin Bahaaeddin to call him the "ambassador of contemporary Arabic literature". Although he has no official claim to this or any other title, he does not deny that he has frequently played a helpful role in literary interchanges between Arab writers. On many occasions, he is called upon to act as a catalyst between men of letters in the Arab world, introducing them to each other and establishing an "academic cordiality" between them.

Currently he is writing a series of articles in *Al-Hayat* on the intellectual figures he had known throughout his career, in which he endeavours to revive their image in the eyes of the new generation. He emphasised the personal touch and the human aspect in making these articles characteristically colourful.

Most of the characters Wadie Philistin writes about are Arab writers and intellectuals whom he had known in his early youth in the 1940s, names about which Arab intellectuals of my generation know very little — that is, if they know them at all. His writing is a reservoir of memories brought to life for the benefit of new generations who may otherwise grow up oblivious of an important page of their history.

Profile by Safnaz Kazem

Pack of cards

by Madame Sosostri

♥ Every now and then I attend a seminar and come out feeling not only hopeful, but actually rather excited, about the future. Al-Ahram's Regional Press Institute's recent seminar on Media and the Euro-Mediterranean Initiative was one such seminar. As I took my seat amongst ambassadors, press attachés, university professors, researchers and Egyptian, European and Arab journalists, I waved hello to my good friend, institute coordinator and board member Alaa Ezz before he gave his welcome address. Speeches by Italy's ambassador to Egypt and representative of the EU presidency, Francesco Aloisi; *Al-Ahram*'s managing editor, head of Al-Ahram International and secretary-general of the Union of Arab Journalists, Salaheddin Hafez, and Michael McGeever, ambassador and head of the EC delegation to Egypt, left me convinced that it was crucial that the MED programmes, including MED Media, which aimed at developing Mediterranean media and increasing the flow of information between the northern and southern shores of the Med-



iterranean, be reactivated as soon as possible. I was so taken with the issue, in fact, that I approached McGeever after the seminar to chat, and that was how he came to tell me that he himself was an avid fan of the *Weekly*, which he read for "pleasure and enlightenment". But of course.

♦ Our dynamic former member of parliament and member of Jordan's Arab Thought Forum, Mona Makram Ebeid, has just come back from Amman, where she took part in the forum's annual meeting. In her usual enthusiastic manner, Mona told me over lunch that the most interesting part was a discussion, which took place after the

meeting, by various Arab experts on the private sector and the future of Arab economic cooperation. She also told me that just recently she had received an invitation from the International Peace Academy in collaboration with the Organisation of African Unity to participate in an exciting consultation in Cape Town, South Africa, in June under the theme of Civil Society and Conflict Management in Africa. Aiming to create greater support for the new OAU Mechanism for Conflict Prevention, the event is quite rightly worthy of the presence of that great man himself, President Nelson Mandela.

♦ Much as it saddened me to hear of Tarek Heggy's resignation as chairman of Shell Companies in Egypt, the news did not surprise me in the least. Having been a good friend of Tarek's for almost as long as the 17 years he has been working at Shell, I knew that it was only a matter of time before he decided to soar to greater heights, and, as of 1 July, he will be flying high as his newly established Tana Group for Petroleum and Chemicals takes off. Tarek's public and literary interests have not, thank God, been affected by this change, and to prove it, both he and his lovely wife will host an exhibition of Nevine Adly Guindy's wonderful oil paintings in the

Marriott's Verdi ballroom on 30 and 31 May.

♥ Once more the Cairo Sheraton outdid itself by organising a splendid cultural event with no aim other than to provide a good time for all. This most recent affair saw me wide-eyed as I indulged in a spectacular performance of famous opera pieces and Broadway songs by seven talented ambassadors. Not your regular, run-of-the-mill ambassadors, though, these were the Ambassadors of Opera and Concert, and included singers from the New York Metropolitan Opera. As wine glasses and windows burst in symphonic harmony, regular, run-of-the-mill

ambassadors, businessmen, artists and other prominent figures in Egyptian society were treated to a magical operatic performance, from which my cardrums are still ringing.

♦ Isn't it nice to know that our very own Raghi Halim, having been awarded the Chevening Scholarship by the British government to study in England for one year, could have chosen to study any subject, and that he chose environmental

journalism? One of 40 Egyptians recently awarded the scholarship, Raghi will be off on his merry way to England this coming September, and will return next year, I'm sure, fully qualified to make Egypt environmentally-friendlier than ever.

♦ Every now and then I receive an invitation to a cocktail party that I, quite honestly, would rather not attend. The reason being, of course, that it is held to mark the departure of good friends. And so it was last Sunday that, with a heavy heart, I bid farewell to the first secretary of the Italian Embassy, Luca Franchetti Pardo and his adorable wife.

سكزا من الإيمل